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Joel Shew, M. D. Progress; being a New-England Social tion in May, 1844. Ise of Tobacco, and

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LIBERATOR.

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18.

ary W. Williams, General Agent: whom all remittances are to be made, and

sed, relating to the pecuniary con of the paper.
TERMS. - \$250 per annum, payable in adref \$3.00 at the expiration of six months.
Five capies will be sent to one address for ten
ref payment be forwarded in advance. Letters and communications must be Post PAID. ADVERTISEMENTS making less than a square sinserted three times for 75 cts.: one square

Financial Committee. TAISGIS JACKSON, SANUEL PHILBRICK,
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WILLIAM BASSATY.

VM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XIV .--- NO. 35.

FFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

E. H. Nevin -- The Mask Thrown Off. The following is an extract of a letter from that

ath-faced deceiver, Pres. E. H. Nevin of Franklin ege, to the editor of the Cadiz Liberty Courier: reached Boston about six o'clock on Tuesday and took up lodgings at the Mariboro' Ho fortunate I was in making such a selection des all the advantages of other good hotels, it is deted upon the principle of total abstinence. noted upon the principle or total assistances, making is permitted in any part of the building, sing a sleay saked at the table, and prayer is seed morning and evening. To me it was a new of living in a hotel, I assure you. After I del Boston, it was not long before I formed an intance with some of those men, whose names intues are not confined to the place is which yee. Among these, I might enumerate Leavitt, ott, and Phelps, and Lovejoy, and Pierpont, all m possessed of vigorous minds and noble Each one has impressed upon him, by the is. Each one has impressed upon him, by the lof God, distinctive qualifications for advancing cause of righteousness in the world; but there he quality in which they all unite, and that is the lift of entire devotion to the good cause in which are engaged. May God spare them all, and at them to move in their different spheres, until ast slave, now crushed and bleeding under the but slave, now crushed and bleeding under the a beel of oppression, shall rise up, and in the true may of his nature exclaim, 'I am a man.' I was do hear that the 'Emancipator' is now doing well, has a subscription list, I understand, of from four five thousand names. While the 'Liberator,' I and, has not more than six hundred. If Mr. Garpursues the course he has for some time past opinion, that number will be greatly ray to your readers the character of Mr. Garri under some of its brighter and more redeeming atures. But, from a tempest of passion which I rally deformed in my estimation, that I say nothing farther about him.
I was in Boston during the anniversary meet-

is I was in Boston during the anniversary meet, I attended some of them. Among others, that
the New-England A. S. Convention. The quescrander discussion, when I was present, were of
most exciting kind; among others, the dissopen of the Union. Some of the speakers were elsent and instructive, while others were what
wace would call 'vox et preterea nikit.' There
some fellow here by the name of Clapp, who was
malignant and bitter, and whose remarks were of alignant and bitter, and whose remarks were of a character, as to drive me off in my feelings at greatest possible distance from him. Wendell hips has a beautiful and intelligent countenance. Birleigh was in their midst—although, I think, g in many of his sentiments, there is something captivating about his manner of speaking—he to pour his whole soul into whatever he says. inson family were there with their swee is nutrained family were there with their sweet fee. They sung a beautiful hymn, called, I be-ne, God is love. Would that all the speakers on a toccasion had exhibited the supremacy of love a kindness in the utterance of all that was said! to a peculiar power in love, that subdues and and attracts all who come under its influence re was one feature about this meeting that struct es being strange. The original ground of sepa-tion, between the old and new organizationists, u, I believe, the fact of the new choosing to form enselves into a Liberty party. This movement, it me and by the old organizationists, was not com-plated by the Parent Society. Suppose that me one had asked the advocates of the old organmilen, while they were warmly engaged in endeaves for the purpose of dissolving the Union, ther that important movement-it certainly not mag a moral suasion argument—was originally stamplated by the Parent Society? I think all true friends of the slave will soon see and ac-sledge that it is better to go with the Liberty and seek to have slavery abolished by con ational and legislative means, and let the Union ad, than to unite with those who will not make of all the legitimate means which God has put hands, but cry out boldly for the dissolut Union, when it is impossible to see how will be abolished, even supposing they were to streed in tearing down all that they are now air.

But more again.

E. H. N.

From the Boston 'Pure Testimony' (1)

Come-outism.

is greatly to be regretted that the abominable the 'come-outers' should be blended with we conceive to be the work of the devil to give tion to those sentiments that, unmixed with ould never be diffused. We have some retions of a story of a yankee grocer, who, to get some unsaleable article, refused to sell his y, unless every customer would take a portion mmodity. He was outwitted see more shrewd than himself, who promised to g up' in fresh meat; and after a time, appeared be grocer's with the meat of a lamb and a sk—k! at it with these come-out lecturers. You can ne-get any thing from them that savors of the lamb at a portion of the sk-k.

After all that has been said by able writers of the ty party on the anti-slavery character of the to John G. Whitzer, just published in blet form at the Liberty Rooms, by Jackson & in. It is a perfect refutation of the ground reassumed by the American Anti-Slavery Soest argument against that class of pro-sla onstructionists that we have seen. It leaves a war upon the Constitution, not on the ground ro-slaveryism, but on the ground of their Notmentism, if they must continue to war on that philosophy of the Garrison school, to read Mr. Liberty Press.

More Disunion.

w respectable persons of lodgings, by the day or corner of Southack and if. May 24 incis Jackson, instead of being a Liberty man he first water,' is not and never has been a Libmy man. He is an abolitionist of the Garrithou, and a prominent man of that party; but ways opposed the Liberty party with the same and party opposes both the Whigs and Demo-

> Liberty party plants itself upon the Constituholding that that chart of American Freedom but a fair construction and an administration ance with its spirit and obvious design, to peedy end to the 'pecuhar institutions' which political organization to nourish, cherish and The 'Disunionists' are a knot of Non-Re-ts at one end of the Union, and the 'Demo' Mulifiers at the other end: but Henry Clay's will protect the Union against those antag forces, and manage Texas in the bargain.

> > Irishmen and American Slaves.

he American slaves, for whom O'Connell exto much sympathy, are well fed, comfortably and supported decently in their old age, he white slaves he professes to be so anxious rate, are half starved, half clothed, destitute in ason of decrepitude, and lastly and above all, and the stores of the stores o



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

SELECTIONS.

Extract from Daniel Webster's Speech Delivered at the late Whig Mass Moeting in Spring

And, first, as to the enlargement of our territory by the annexation of Texas. For whose interest is that? On what ground ought that to be effected? My opposition to that measure is neither temporary in its nature nor character. It would be the same if Mexico were agreed to the annexation, as it is mostly the same were Texas to cost us. now—it would be the same were Texas to cost us nothing, as though it cost us much. It is founded, principally, on the sentiment which has been illustrated annexation treaty. It concludes as follows:

sorting, as though it cost as much. It is founded principally, on the sentiment which has been illustrated and enlarged upon here, to-day. The great, findamental, everlasting objection to the annexation of Texas, is that it is a scheme for the extension of the slavery of the African race. I submit to gentlemen from the South here present, and I see many, whether any sensible, judicious and wise man there, has wished, or now wishes, for the agitation and discussion of this question; at the same time I submit to the people of the North, as lovers of liberty every where, whether they desire or approve of it.

Annexation brings with it the creation of States with a slave population. Diaguise it as you may, the object, the motive of its advocates has been, and is, the extension of the slave interest, the slave market, and slave control. We may just as well come to the truth at once. The public documents before the people, garbled as they have been, show this fact—that the annexation of Texas is sought for, from fear that, if it be not annexed, it will become a free territory. This is expressly awowed by the Secretary of State, (Mr. Calboun,) who urges annexation from this very fear, that otherwise Texas may be a free country. And, gentlemen, this fear is not altogether unlounded. It is within my knowledge that representations have been made to the government of Texas, stating that large emigration was much thought of smong the people of the north of Germany; that these emigrant Germans would bring in white labor, white principles, white votes, and would finally acquire power enough to prevail over the adverse principle and interest; and that thus—who can bear to think of it!—thus Texas would become a free country. This, I know, has been represented to the Texan government. And it is to secure the institution of slavery against that these who can bear to think of it!—thus Texas would become a free country. This, I know, has been represented to the Texan government. And it is to secure the institution of slavery again

But, fellow-citizens, I do not believe that the intelligent mind of the South wishes for any such thing. (Cheers.) It is very natural that the unthinking portion of the people there should anticipate great advantages from the acquisition of solarge a territory, adapted to their own productions, with a fresh and unexhausted soil,—it is very natural that those who do not very deeply reflect upon consequences, who do not very deeply reflect upon

people, more or better, than we do. Gentlemen, it is people, more or better, than we do. Gentlemen, it is no such thing. Their object is two-fold; first, the extension of our territory, and the perpetuation of slavery; and, second, the utter destruction, root and branch, of the whole system of domestic protection. People of Massachusetts, judge ye, to-day, between the two parties! Call upon your neighbors to judge also! And as ye shall decide, make your opinious known and felt!

President's Manifesto.

The Madisonian of Tuesday contains the Presi-



BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1844.

DISUNION! NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

Motto of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Gerrit Smith's Constitutional Argument. Ретеввово', July 18, 1844.

that some four or five prominent members of the Liberty party were bad men, made this allegation a sufficient ground for urging the party to disband. It had become so, in view of the extravagance of the charges against these men; and in view of the wonder of the Non-Resistants, that these charges, which made our Stanton, and Leavitt, and Brney, and Tappans, guilty of a State prison grade of offences, were not believed. An old lady, who lived and died in my neighborhood, used to say to persons, who were about to carry their claims into Courts of Law: 'Don't lay your action too high.' Great as is the popular credulity, nevertheless, the Non-Resistants, in preferring the charges in question, 'laid their acder of the Non-Resistants, that these charges, which made our Stanton, and Leavitt, and Birney, and Tappans, guilty of a State prison grade of offences, were not believed. An old lady, who lived and died in my neighborhood, used to say to persons, who were about to carry their claims into Courts of Law:

'Don't lay your action too high.' Great as is the popular credulity, nevertheless, the Non-Resistants, in preferring the charges in question, 'laid their action too high' for it. Abby Kelley expressed her surprise, last fall, that I had not investigated these charges. I, very probably, should have investigated them, if they had not 'laid the action too high' for my bump of marvellousness. Were I to see a newspaper article, entitled, 'W. L. Garrison a horse thief,' or 'Edmund Quincy a burglar,' I should either not read it at all, or read, it to enjoy a joke. The article would 'lay its action too high' is action too high' action too high action too high action too high or interpreted them.

guarantees of slavery. Or, is the Constitution pro-slavery, because of the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia, in the territory of Florida, and under the protection of the American flag? But all this slavery is, manifestly, in violation of, not in accordance with, the Constitution. It was well said by Mr. Davis on the floor of Congress, last winter: "Congress can no more make a slave than a king."

Gerrit Smith's Constitutional Argument.

Peteranoro', July 18, 1844.

John G. Whitten, of Masschusetts.

My Dear Friend:

I welcomed the organization of the Non-Resistant Society. I flattered myself that, among its least benefits, it would help selve my doubts respecting the Peace Question. I lung up its 'beclaration of Sentiments' in one of the most public rooms of my house. It hangs there still. If its doctrines are not true, (and, though not yet convinced that they are, neither am I yet clear that they are not, they, nevertheless, testify most honorably to the conscientionness, self denial and interpelity of its signers. The organization of this Society was a bold sessualt on Civil Government and the rightfulness of Civil Government and the rightfulness of Civil Government and the rightfulness of Civil Government and the district of Civil Government and the myself of the constitution, and confident protection from the political parties, recognizes the rightfulness of Civil Government. It is, therefore, consistent for the Non-Resistants to oppose it; and they do oppose it. But, notwithstanding this opposition, the party is increasing. It will not yield to the argument, that Civil Government is a wong institution; or, in other words, that the inviolability of homan life, which is the fundamental principle of the Non-Resistants. They have, recently, railed for a new attack, on a new ground, that the factor and transpeted deduction, so illegitimes and absurd, should not, indeed, be suffered to call in question the soundness of the premises; that, it necessarily impeaches the widom of those who make it. That wisdom had, already, become questionable, it had become so, in view of the extravagance of the Camera on the soundness of the premises; that, it necessarily impeaches the widom of those who make it. That wisdom had, already, also part of the camera of the Camera on the constitution of the Camera of

thief,' or 'Edmund Quincy a burglar,' I should either not read it at all, or read it to enjoy a joke. The article would 'lay its action too high' to merit my sober reading. And yet, it could not surpass, in extravagance, the reproaches which these very gentlemen have uttered in America, and which their brother, John A. Collins, was commissioned to utter in England, of men, whose integrity is, certainly, as far above suspicion as is that of their accusers.

But, to return from this digression:—why should slavery, as the Non-Resistants say it should, separate the North from the South? Why should northern slaveholders disdain connection with southern slaveholders? Why should 'pot call kettle black? The article would estimate the Court of the United States, but all the ablest exponders of the Constitution, give this principle a stems from the save attenting states of transactions on the size states, making the many of the continue of the control of the

AGENTS

MAINE .- A. Soule, Bath ; W. A. Dunn, Hallowell; MAIRE.—A. Soule, acta; W. A. Dunn, Hollewell; D. S. Grandin, Brunsneick.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford Vennost.—John Bement, Weedsteck;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massacutostrys.—Moses Emery, West Newburg!

Job. L. Lord, Newburgwort:—Luther Boutell, Grater of March Newburgs.

Massacuvarry: - Moses Emory, West Newbury;
Jao. L. Lord, Newburyport; - Luther Boutell, Groton;
W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg; - J. T. Everett, Princeton;
W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg; - J. T. Everett, Princeton;
J. Church, Springfeld; - John Levy, Loved!; - Josiah V. Murshall, Dorchester and vicinity; - Richard
C. Franch, Fall River; Isaac Austin, Nantucket; Elias Richards, Beymouth; - B. P. Rice, Worcester; W. C. Stone, Watertown; - A Beurse, Centreville; Israel Perkins, Lyan; - B. Freeman, Brenzier; Ju
aph Brown, Andorer; - Joseph L. Noyre, George
town: - John Clement, Townsend; George W. Benson, Northumpton; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham.
Rudder-Islands - Amarancy Paine, Providence; Wm. Adams, Pawtucket; - Gec. S. Gould, Warwick.
[LT For a continuation of this list, see the last pages
lastcolumn.

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 712.

The provision respecting the African slave trade, (for I admit that, if, not exclusively, it nevertheless respects that,) is to be regarded as anti-slavery, because it is a part of an anti-slavery agreement. This provision and the power of Congress over commerce show what is this agreement;—for, notwithstanding they lack juxtaposition in the Constitution, they make up this agreement. But, for the qualification of the power by the provision, the power would not have been granted. That the agreement in question is anti-slavery, is deduced from the following considerations.

search-slavery, is deduced from the following considerations.

Before the Colonies came under the Federal Constitution, they were independent of each other and of the world. They had, each, as perfect a right as any State or Nation, to prosecute the African slave trade, and to prosecute it, too, forever. But now, each agreed with its partners under the new compact—not that it would continue this trade for nineteen years, (that would have been a pro-slavery agreement)—but, that, if it continued it at all, it would discontinue it after nineteen years, (and that makes it an anti-slavery agreement.) Had the agreement been, that each of the partners would, forthwith, discontinue the traffic, it would, certainly, have been of a far more meritorious anti-slavery character; but that does not render the actual agreement pro-slavery. I enter into a partnership, mercantile or other, with a man who is a drunkard, and I obtain from him a written stipulation that he will drink no more intoxicating liquor after six months; and that, should he, I may resort even to force itself to restrain his indulgence. Now, I readily admit that a stipulation for the immediate relinquishment of his vice would far more deserve the name of a temperance stipulation. Nevertheless, I can not consent, that what I do obtain from him, argues no regard, on my part, for temperance. Still less can I consent that it makes me responsible for his continued intemperance, and numbers me with the opposers of temperance, and numbers me with the opposers of temperance to the construed into friendship for it.

I am aware that it may be said, that a Colony, on coming into our Union, acquired a more efficient protection for its commerce, than it before enjoyed. Let this incidental additional security to it—pass for what it is worth, toward giving a pro-slavery character to the anti-slavery agreement under consideration. derations.

Before the Colonies came under the Federal Con-

sideration.

I close my remarks under this head by saying, that the year eighteen hundred and eight has long since passed away; and that, if ever the Constitution had a pro-slavery operation, in virtue of its relation to the African slave trade, that operation has long-

to the African slave trade, that operation has long since ceased.

The provisions concerning 'insurrections' and 'domestic violence' are neither pro-slavery nor antislavery. The powers which they convey are indispensable to prevent and arrest lawlessness and blood-shed—are indispensable, indeed, to the upholding of Civil Government. It is true, that these powers may, sometimes, be employed against a wrong one: for lawlessness and violence are, more frequently, called in to the aid of a wrong, than a right cause. If the provisions in question stand in the way of the called in to the aid of a wrong, than a right cause. If the provisions in question stand in the way of the lawless and violent abolition of slavery, so also do they stand in the way of the like abolition of every other form of evil; and so do they stand in the way of every lawless and violent attempt to introduce or establish any form of good. They forbid the helping of the cause of liberty by the lawless and violent breaking up of slavery. But they also forbid the helping of the cause of temperance by the lawless and violent breaking up of distilleries and rumshops; and the helping of the cause of parity by the like breaking up of brothels. So, too, let a system of religion be ever so perfect, these provisions of the Constitution forbid the introduction, or propagation of it, by lawlessness and violence. I need say no more of these provisions, than that, inasmuch as no more of these provisions, than that, inasmuch as they hinder not the application of lawful and peace-

not the application of the only means, which abolitionists choose to employ, or have employed.

The last provision of the Constitution, which I
have proposed to examine, respects fugitives from
service. Greater reliance is placed on this, than on
any other, to prove that the Constitution is pro-slavery: and the arguments drawn, and attempted to be any other, to prove that the Constitution is pro-slavery: and the arguments drawn, and attempted to be drawn, from this provision, to prove the pro-slavery character of the Constitution, have been immeasurably more embarrassing to the Liberty party, than those drawn, and attempted to be drawn, from any or every other part of that instrument.

Even under the pro-slavery construction of this provision, it can, constitutionally, operate but little in favor of slavery. For no fugitive from the District of Columbia, or the territory of Florida, or from any slave State, which is not one of the original thirteen States, or which, at farthest, was not creeted within

States, or which, at farthest, was not erected within one of them; and no fugitive from any one of those States, or which, at farthest, was not erected within one of them; and no fugitive from any one of those thirteen States, who has ever been permitted to go beyond the present, or, at farthest, beyond the original boundaries of those States, can, in the eye of the Constitution, be a slave. Again, the tide of northern anti-slavery sentiment has not risen so high, and acquired so much strength, as to bear to almost certain safety, every fugitive who is so fortunate as to get upon it. Not ten in a thousand of the runsway slaves, who now reach a free State, are replunged into slavery. Again, if the part of the Constitution, which we are now considering, or any other part, be found to be in conflict with righteousness, let us remember that the Constitution is, by one of its provisions, amondable. Let us, in that case, correct, but not discard it.

But I am now to prove that the provision in question is not susceptible of the pro-slavery construction or meaning; or, in other words, that it does not favor or countenance the recapture of fugitive slaves.

I will neither reject nor adopt any of the published views of this provision. I will prenounce them neither sound nor unsound. Among these views is, that:

It is a provision capable of innocent uses—such as the recovering of fugitive apprentices, minor children, &c. &c.

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that one, and the leading one of the objects in bringing this provision into the Constitution, was to facilitate the retaking of fugitive slaves: and it must also be admit-ted that, if this object gives character and effect to the provision, the Constitution has a pro slavery

taint.

Another of these views is, that:

If it is a provision to promote the recovery of fugitive slaves, it is contrary to the Divine law, and is, therefore, null and void.

therefore, null and void.

It is certainly true that, in such case, it is null and void, in fore conscientia: but, whether it is consistent for him, who swears to support the Constitution, or who, otherwise, recognizes its validity, to admit even this much, remains a question.

The last of these views which I shall notice is, that:

The Constitution is to be presented as they

The last of those views which I shall notice is, that:
The Constitution is to be understood, as they, who adopted it, understood it; and that they looked upon the innocent face of this provision, and did not pry into the occult and guilty meaning, which is imputed to it.

There is certainly great force in this view. But, would there not, also, be great force in replying to it, that the framers of the Constitution were the agents of its adopters; and that these adopters are concluded by the evidences of what their agents in tended to do, and actually did?

Conceding every doubtful ground, and confining myself to that which is certain, I admit that, on either of the two following conditions, the pro-elavery construction or meaning of the provision should prevail.

1st. If that construction, or meaning, is expressed in the provision.

in the provision.

2d. If it could have been: or, in other words, if the framers and adopters of the Constitution would have suffered it to be expressed.

Postmaster may enc isher of a newspapel

TER GENERAL. ey should always do

That the first of these two conditions is unfulfilled, and that so far, therefore, the provision is not led, and that so far, therefore, the provision is not susceptible of the pro-slavery meaning, is abundantly manifest from two considerations. 1st. The provision speaks of 'service or labor due.' But, by the definitions of the Southern slave codes, (and Southern slaveholders are, of course, included by those definitions,) the slave is a chattel; and hence to predefinitions, as absurd, as to predicate it of a horse or a stone. 2d. The 'Madison Papers' inform us, to a stone. 2d. The 'Madison Papers' inform us, to use their own language precisely, that: 'On motion of Mr. Randolph, the word 'servitude' was struck out (by the Convention, from Article I. Sec. 2.) and 'service' unanimously inserted, the former being thought to express the condition of the slaves, and he latter the obligations of free persons.'

We now proceed to the second condition. And I

would here remark, for the purpose of abating any surprise at my extensive, perhaps too extensive, concession in this condition, that I made the concession, because there is not a little collateral evidence that a part of the framers of the Constitution intended

that the provision should carry the pro-slavery meaning; and that the remainder, if not also intending it, were, at least, willing to seem to intend it.

The question to be answered, at this stage of our remarks, is, whether the framers and adopters of the Constitution would have suffered the pro-slavery meaning of this provision to be expressed in it-to be distinctly, unambiguously expressed in it. Who can read the 'Madison Papers,' and in other ways also equaint himself with the mind of the Conven-tion which framed the Constitution, and yet believe that the Constitution would have suffered it? Who can believe that this Convention, which would not suffer the word 'slave,' or the word 'slavery,' or even the word 'servitude,' to have a place in the Constitution; which agreed with its Mr. Gerry, that it 'ought to be careful not to give any sanction to slavery; and which, to use the very words of its leading member, Mr. Madison, on the floor of the Convention, 'thought it wrong to admit in the Can-stitution the idea that there could be property in man'—who, I say can believe that this Convention would have consented to let the Constitution declare would have consented to let the Constitution declare in plain, unequivocal terms, the right of the slaveholder to classe down, and to chase down unhindered, the poor innocens fugitive from slavery? More difficult, however, it would be for any one who has informed himself of the informed himself of the strong anti-elavery senti-ment which then existed in almost every part of our country, to believe that the Constitution would have een adopted, had it so spoken.

I need say no more to show what must be the an

awer to the question proposed at the beginning of my last paragraph. It must be prompt and decisive against those who would make a pro-slavery use of the Constitution. Hence, there is no more foundation in fact for the second, than for the first of the two conditions on which, and on either of which, I dentitled the right of giving a pro-slavery construcidmitted the right of giving a pro-slavery constru tion to the provision in question.

That there is any other condition on which it is

right to give the pro-slavery construction, I deny, it may be said that the pro-slavery intention of the provision, as gathered from collateral testimonies, should govern the interpretation of it. I admit, (and the admission is, perhaps, excessively liberal,) that it should, provided it (the intention) could have been expressed in the provision. But I maintain that, if it could not—that, if the moral sense of those who framed, and those who adopted the Constitution, would have revolted at and forbidden such expressions that then these sellicities the sense of the se sion-that then, these collateral testimonies are to have no weight whatever. To illustrate:- I will suppose that I have made suppose that I have made a written centract with my neighbor, under which I claim that he has sold me certain privilege. I seek to enforce my claim that privilege, in a Court of Law. He resists. O the trial, I am constrained to admit, that I was aware that the idea of selling the privilege was deeply offensive and revolting to the moral sense of my neighbor; and that, in all probability, his execution of the contract could not have been obtained, had the contract described the privilege in plain terms, instead of attempting to describe it in circuitous and vague phraseology. In these circumstances, let me adduce what collateral evidence I may, that he intended to sell me the privilege, the Court will be steadfast against my claim to it :- and the more so, if the contract, as is the case with the Constitutional of the contract, as is the case with the Constitutional provision in question, clearly expresses the right to certain other things:—and still the more so, if, as in that case, it wholly fails to describe the claimed privilege. Thus defeated, I might regret that I had not accosted my neighber with a plain and direct proposition for the privilege:—for, possibly, he might have embraced it, and executed a contract expressive of it. But my regret would be unavailing. So, too, the pro-slavery party may now regret. ing. So, too, the pro-slavery party may now regret that it did not try those who framed, and those who adopted the Constitution, with a plain and direct proposition for the unmolested pursuit of runaway slaves. But, regret in this case, as well as in the other, would come too late. This party had its other, would come too late. This party had its choice; and it chose to couch its guilty intention in circumlocution and obscurity, rather than risk defeat upon a direct and plain expression of it. Had chosen the latter, it might possibly have succeed-that is, it might, possibly, have succeeded in a bold, shameless attempt to reconcile the Convention and the People to such an expression. But to say that this party should benefit by the bare supposition of its possible success in a certain course that too, when a contrary course was its actual choice—is the very height of absurdity.

I need my no more to show that the innocent searings which he on the face of this provision hould not be supplanted by the guilty one, which s said to conceal. I need say no more to prove t this provision is to be construed as having no

reference to slaves.

Is it asked, why these views, of the correctness of which I am so confident, have not been entertained by our Courts of Law?--it is readily answered, that it is because those Courts are involved in the public sentiment of our country, and because this public sentiment is tyrannized over debauched, bewitched, by slavery. The judges of our land are as little able and as little disposed, as the clergymen of our land, to resist the authoritative commands and blinding influences of slavery.
I am glad to see so many pens employed to vin-

dicate the Constitution from the charge of being pro-slavery. It is an anti-slavery instrument; and needs but be administered in consistency with its principles, to effectuate the speedy overthrow of the whole system of American slavery. It is a power in the hands of the People, which they cannot fling away, without making themselves guilty of ingratitude to God, and treason to the slave;—for God has given it to them, and the slave vitally needs their righteous use of it. It may cost them much toil, and self-denial, and vexation of spirit, to recover that power from the perversions, by which it has upheld and extended the dominion of slavery:—but upheld and extended the dominion of slavery:—but to all this they must submit; and the more readily because they have shared, and largely too, in the guilt of those perversions. This shield, which God has given us to put ever the head of the slave, we have traitorously made the protection of the slave-holder. This weapon, which God has given us for fighting the battles of the oppressed, we have morderously wielded on the side of the oppressor. It will be a poor fruit of repentance, or, rather, a fruit will be a poor fruit of repentance, or, rather, a fruit of poor repentance, if now when our hearts are smit-ten with a sense of our wrong use of this shield and weapon, we shall, from our study of case and quiet, om our desire to promote a favorite theory, or om any other cause, throw them away, instead of manfully, courageously, perseveringly, and therefore lly putting them to a right use.

With great regard your frie GERRIT SMITH

From the True Wesleyan. The True Wesleyan.

This paper has come out openly for the disunion of the United States. Is Mr. Scott deranged? Surely the Wesleyans do not think TREASCN is Wesleyan. It is time for Christian Wesleyans to seek some other association. Alas! fanaticism has neither brains nor love—its only gifts are 'eeth, claws and hoofs. If Mr. Scott is deranged, he should be any in the hose. s deranged, he should be put in the hodist Protestant.

We were perfectly thunderstruck at Mr. Sec strange article on this subject, and can account for it only on the presumption that he is laboring under temporary mental aberration. We are more than actonished, for in his sober moments he must know that such a course must break up his infant sect, or it must be sustained by a laborate with the sustained he are the sustained by the sustained he are the sustained as the sustaine be sustained by only such ill-adhering, no-principle people as W. L. Garrison, the Miss Kelleys, and the Mrs. Folsoms. Indued, a personance in such aring ins. Indeed, a perseverance in such print be perfectly suicidal to the sect. Br. Scot Mrs. Folsoms. Indeed, a perseverance in such principles will be perfectly suicidal to the sect. Br. Scott may be chafed in his mind at secessions ceasing from the old Church to the Wesleyans, in consequence of the main division of the M. E. Church becoming ultra-abolitionists and separating from the South; but according to his professed principles, he should rejuice that his move made a majority of the old church abolitionists, and be content to be the founder of a small sect, as the causes which gave it origin have nearly reased; but last of all should we have thought of our good, shrewd brother Scott's courting incendingly and revolutionary principles and their votaries to sustain his sect. The harmless madman Garrison may do it, to put down civil government, the Christian Church and her ministry, but surely the sagacious, deep-seeing editor of the Wesleyan can never use such materials while in his reason; he calls himself a Christian minister and an American citizan But we have said enough, though we dared not say less.—Olize Branch.

whole party to the americal on the carliest practical period. This signifies neither more nor less that annexation as soon as it can receive the forms of law, and pays no regard to our relations with other nations, to the debts of Texas, or to its slave institutions.

In this position, ought the democratic party at the North to reject the nominations and abandon the contest, or support them, rejecting the resolution respecting Texas, and taking measures to counteract the counter of the counter of

The following is what the Methodist Protestant calls 'TREASON'—and what 'thunderstruck' the Olive Branch. 'Mr. Scott is' not 'deranged,' on this subject, unless he has been so for years. These are sentiments which he has often expressed in private and public—sentiments which, in many conversations in different parts of the country, have never been met with opposition, with a single exception,—sentiments which we know are held by many leading men in the different evangelical churches, and which we brought with us, in all their maturity, from the old church.

maturity, from the old church.
'Br. Scott' is not 'chafed in his mind at secessions ceasing from the old church, for two very good seasons: 1. They have not ceased. 2. These secessions have already exceeded our expectations

As to 'brother Scott's courting incendiary and revolutionary principles and their votaries to sustain his sect, we can assure friend Norris that such an insinuation will sound very strange to those who read our article attentively. We think the 'Garri-

insinuation will sound very strange to those who read our article attentively. We think the 'Garrisons,' the 'Kelleys,' and the 'Folsoms' will not consider themselves very warmly 'courted.' If our article is not guarded on that point, we know not how to make it so Read it again.

So far as we have seen, (Aug. 19,) the 'Protestant' and 'Olive Branch' are the only papers which have taken exceptions to our remarks, though others may, perhaps, follow their example. Why these two papers, (advocates of the same sect.) should take the lead in the cry of 'insanity,' 'treason,' &c., we leave our readers to 'guess.' We are, however, not at all frightened. We were not born to float on the popular current. We have always been in the habit of expressing our opinions freely on all subjects, without stopping to inquire whether they would be popular or unpopular: and it is too late in the day time that our opinions have encountered opposition, or breasted the current of public sentiment; but how far those opinions are in accordance with truth and righteousness, and with the present state of public feeling, we leave others to judge.

We believe this is the first attack of the above provisional repeats the first attack of the weekens.

mentioned papers on the Editor of the Wesleyan; but whether it will be the last, time must disclose. We intend to have no controversy with any class of Methodist Reformers:—if there must be war, our opponents shall have the field to themselves: we wish our fixed. pponents shall have the field to themselves: we rish our friends, Norris and Webster, well, and the

We call the national compact 'ungodly.' It is so. It indirectly, to say the least, sanctions the abominable system of slavery by allowing representation in Congress on slaves; and in various other ways it evidently connives at the system of blood and chains. It ways it evidently connives at the system of blood and chains. It is a pro-elavery instrument. The attempt to prove it anti-slavery is as ridiculous as the attempt to prove the constitution of the M. E. Church anti-slavery. True, there are some features in the Constitution of the country which contain sentiments in accordance with the largest liberty; but the instrument, as a whole, is pro-slavery. It has always been so understood and administered. The same inconsistency is seen in the M. E. Discipline. While the General Rule seems to condemn slavery, the latter part of the Discipline directly tolerates it. We go against all instruments in Church and State which even indirectly tolerate man-stealing, however much republicanism they may contain in other respects. Let no man talk to us about his republicanism, who will put his foot on his brother's neck and crush him to the dust, or who will stand by and look silently will put his foot on his brother's neck and crush him to the dust, or who will stand by and look silently, on while another does the same thing! The power of the general government has been used from the beginning to sustain the institution of slavery. This is too plain a case to be denied. We go, therefore, for a division of all pro-slavery churches, and all pro-slavery 'Unions,' and why not? A proposition to divide the M. E. Church would once have been thought enough almost to have expelled a person from her communion: at any rate it would have been considered indisputable evidence of insanily. But now the dreadful bugbears have vanished. A large majority of the Church both North and South are in favor of the measure. Yes, the 'holy mother' is to that Mexico had claims and rights in respect to favor of the measure. Tes, the 'nony mounter is to be divided, and nobody is to shed a tear, if we except Dr. Bond and a few others, on the line of demarkation. The seceders have been guilty of 'treason' to God, for piercing their mother; and now and platting to sever the second platting the second platting the second platting to sever the second platting the second platting the second plat

not originated in any difficulties with the Canadas; but in foreign causes altogether. Canada is an asylum for the couthern fugitive, and has been so for many years; but no wars grow out of this circumstance. If the Union were divided, the facilities for the escape of the slave would be increased an hundred fold—yea, a thousand fold! A division of the Union would most certainly abolish slavery in a short time. We therefore go for division as the most certain and the most effectual anti-slavery measure : and it is with this view alone, that we do go for it. We go for it only on principles of mutual agreement—the same mutual understanding as that on which the M. E. Church is about to be divided. Let it not be said the Union can never be divided in a peaceful manner. We believe it can and will be. Let the general government exert its constitutional power in abolishing slavery, (and this it must do,) al power in abolishing slavery, (and this it must do,) and the South will propose a dissolution, as the southern portion of the M. E. Church has done; and the North will assent, as the northern portion of the M. E. Church has done. So we think.

But we have said enough on this subject, and

posed;—but time will disclose.

We have remarked that we have known of but one

We publish to-day, as we promised, the joint let-ter, which was to have been sent to the persons an-swering the circular. By its positions we are wil-ling to abide. They have been carefully considered.

The Convention rejected Mr. Van Buren, to whose so, and carnestly entreat you not to falter in your nomination a great majority had been pledged, and support of the Baltumore nominations, but at the nominated Mr. Polk, for reasons connected with the namediate annexation of Texas, and then pa-sed a resolution, the purpose of which was to pledge the

In this position, ought the democratic party at the North to reject the nominations and abandon the contest, or support them, rejecting the resolution respecting Texas, and taking measures to counteract its tendency? The latter alternative has been wisely preferred. But it ought not to be done silently. On the contrary, there is every reason that, upon a subject of such magnitude, where apparent acquiescence might be drawn into precedent, the voice of the whole party should be made known. That we may do our part towards this object, we have united in this address, not merely to make known our own views, but to ask the co-operation of our fellow electors, in measures to counteract the tendency towards immediate annexation. nediate annexation. We protest against the resolution, because,

It was an unauthorized act of the Convention. The members had received from their constituents no instructions on the subject. They were elected before the question had been presented to the country. They were elected for a definite and limited try. They were elected for a definite and limited purpose. If they had authority to pass any resolutions, they had none to go farther than to reiterate the old, established, well-known principles of the party. They were elected to select candidates for office, not to promulgate new creeds or annex provinces.

But if the members of the Convention had had the authority of a majority of the constituents for its res-olution, it would not have bound the minority, be-cause it was not an exposition of any principle of the party, or of any measure which those principles

without stopping to inquire whether they would be popular or inpopular: and it is too late in the day now to change our course, though others may be 'thunderstruck' at our views. This is not the first time that our opinions have encountered opposition, or breasted the current of public sentiment; but how far those opinions are in accordance with truth and vidual, except so lar as may be necessary or proceed the rights of others. We regard every man as a brother, having equal rights with ourselves. We are for the strictest construction of all grants of power, and the strictest accountability of all magistrates are constructions. This is the Demoand officers of what class soever.' This is the Democratic Creed, and the whole of it. The measures of the party are those, and those only, which these principles require. So far we hold ourselves bound as party men-but no farther.

The greatest danger to our institution arises from the tendency of party to engross every public quessans, who seek to turn every thing to their own ends.
We see no more reason for submitting all our actions to its control, than to the control of fashion or

when, therefore, a convention of party men seel to pledge the party to a measure, not within these limits, we look upon the act as of no greater force than the act of any equal number of equally respectable persons. As an opinion, we adopt or reject it, as we think it sound or otherwise—as authority, we

as we think it sound of course the disregard it.

For these reasons, though firmly attached to the democratic party, we hold ourselves not bound as party men by the resolution of the Convention. The resolution itself we consider unwise and unjust. We condemn it, not because we are opposed to the excondemn it, not because we are opposed to the ex-tension of our territory, or the admission into our Union of new communities—not that we would not resist the interference of any European power in the affairs of the new world, a policy to which this whole

o dreadful begbeers have vanished. A large possession of the government of that country, but if of the Church both North and South are in the measure. Yes, the 'holy mother' is to that Mexico had claims and rights in respect to

son' to God, for piercing their mother; and now their accusers are planning and plotting to sever her in twain! So do men change!

The 'Protestant' and 'Olive Branch' will not always look on the project for two independent governments, where we now have but one, as a measure so full of 'Preason and insanity: Why cannot two independent propublican governments lie side by side.

3 Toyan is a slave country and if reactived with with as much safety as a republican and monarchi-cal government has done many years? For, let it be remembered, that our wars with England have not originated in any difficulties with the Canadas; but in foreign causes altogether. Canada is an asylitionists, and have no sympathy with them. We are willing to abide by the compromise of our fathers. We will not obliterate a line of it. We will not stop short of it, but we will not go a step beyond it. No threats, no reproaches, shall force us beyond it. We stand by the Constitution of our country. But when it is proposed to extend that Constitution and compromise to foreign countries, we take leave to inquire what sort of countries they are, and by whom inhabited.

it is said that the annexation of Texas will no increase the number of slaves. would not remove our objection—for the annexation would still increase our connection with slavery. Why should we multiply our relations with it, even if the sum total remains the same? If it were proposed to bring under the American flag all the slave communities of the world, would it overcome your repugnance to it, to tell you that the number slaves would not be increased?

We are unwilling to give to any foreign slave holding nation, these extraordinary and unequa-privileges, greater than our own, which our forefamore than we intended; though we have nothing to conceul. And what we have said may be thought as fanatical as Lord William (since King William) thought the project of Wilberforce for abolishing the foreign slave trade when first proizens shall have with our consent, more power than a citizen of our own State.

We have remarked that we have known of but one exception to our sentiments on this subject. It is, perhaps, but justice to our esteemed friend, the Hon. Seth Sprague, Jr., of Duxbury, Mass., to say that he is that exception. He promised to oppose our views through the Wesleyan, if we would publish, which we agreed to do. So, if our remarks are 'insane' and 'treasonable,' an antidote is at hand.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The Proposed Joint Letter.

We publish to-day, as we promised, the joint letter when we increased in Virginia and the Carolinus since the annexation of Louisiana. Slave breeding is always commensurate with slave markets. Population expands with the means of its subsistence and the demand for its industry. To increase the the demand for its industry. To increase the market and the value of the labor, is to increase the population. No law of political economy is more certain.

swering the circular. By its positions we are willing to abide. They have been carefully considered. Taken with deliberate judgment, they will not be hastily abandoned.

We ask the democratic electors of this State to read this letter; to weigh its statements; to study its reasoning. We believe it contains unanswerable truth, and points out the only course consistent with their integrity as Democrats and citizens. We quarrel not with those who differ from us. They may be good men and sincere Democrats. We give our own views with the same freedom which we yield to them. But so far as we are concerned, or our counsel can have any influence, we advise our fellow Democrats to support the Baltimore nominations with all fidelity, with an energy and earnestness that know no rest, and at the same time set their faces like finit against the 're-annexation of Texas at the carliest practicable period,' or the mixing of that question with the struggles of party. The letter is as follows:

'To the Democratic Republican Electors of the State of New-Citizens:

The present circumstances of the Democratic party induce us to address you. It has been placed by the Baltimore Convention in a position of difficulty, from which nothing can extricate it but prudence, firmness, and a recurrence to its original principles.

The Convention rejected Mr. Van Buren, to whose nomination a great majority had been pledged, and

dominions, without even a plausible pretext, with in-decent haste, regardless of treaties and consequen-ces, with its war, its debt, its slave institutions, and July 15, 1844.

It is proper to say that Mr. Townsend, who was one of the signers of the circular, does not assent to so much of the above letter as refers to the question

Spirit of Abolition in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Resolved. That the provisions alluded to being contrary to the law of God, which condemns oppression and all alliance with it, are neither morally nor legally binding; nor have we even any right to obey them, or to promise that we will do so, or to make ourselves parties to the compact of which they are an

Resolved, That in view of these considerations, it seems to us inconsistent for those who hold the doctrine of the immorality of slaveholding, to take any office which requires an oath to support the Constitution, or to vote under it, so long as its proslavery features remain.

Professor C. D. Cleveland moved an amendment to the resolutions-as follows:

Resolved, That inasmuch as in the Constitution of the United States the words slave, slaveholder, and slavery cannot be found; inasmuch as its preamble sets forth its object to be to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty; inasmuch as in section 4th, article 4th, it declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government;' inasmuch as in the several articles of the Amendments it is de-clared, that 'Congress shall make no law abridging freedom of speech or of the press,' and that no 'person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;' therefore that the said Constitu tion is entirely anti-slavery in its general charac-

Resolved, That if there be any clause or clauses in the Constitution that can be construed as favoring slevery, it would be a still stronger reason why we should carry out our anti-slavery principles at the ballot-box, that such clause or clauses may be changed; and that if that instrument were ten-fold more pro-slavery in its character than some main-tain it to be, there would then be ten-fold more reasons why we should vote under it. For since, in aons why we should over the rit. For since, in article 5th, the Constitution provides for its own amendment, it can only be amended by persons chosen constitutionally to amend it: such persons carnot be chosen but by votes; and hence it is the duty of every anti-slavery man to do what he can by his vole, to put the right man into power, in order

that right amendments may be made.

Resolved, unanimously, That this Society regards the annual Fair of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society as a valuable agency in the promotion of our cause, and that we earnestly recommend to the abolitionists of Eastern Pennsylvania to make liberal efforts in the work of its preparation the present year, contributing freely of their money and labor, that it may yield to the treasury of the anti-slavery cause an unusually abundant harvest.

Whereas, abolitionists acknowledge that the pro-ducts of the slave's toil are fraudulently wrested from him, and also, that the profits paid by the consumer of those products, constitute the entire pe-cuniary motive to continue the slave trade and sla-

very; therefore, Resolved, That we rejoice that so many abolitionistu are abstaining from the use of those blood-stained products, and earnestly entreat all to follow

the depths of wretchedness into which vice and intemperance have sunk a portion of our fellow-men.
Resolved, That the arrest and imprisonment of
Charles T. Torrey, in Baltimore, and that of Jonathan Walker, in Pensacola, on the charge of helping
the escape of slaves from bondage, are, in our opintime the depths of wretchedness into which we have leading to the bolitionists of Pennsylvania, and they would have
been exceedingly pleased to see and hear more of
him.
Yours, most sincerely,
J. M. McKIM.

relieve the distressed. on those men,—if actually committed,—as just and been held in Philadelphia, at such a place, under such ben evolent, and we extend to them the expression of circumstances, and with such success, will go far toheartfelt sympathy, as sufferers for righteous-

R esolved. That we also extend the expression of our deepest sympathy to those three young men,— The musen, Work and Burr,—who now lie in prison in M'issouri, for their participation in such a right and benevolent act; and that we exhort all frie of ht manity throughout our district and everywhere, to un ite in petitioning the Governor of Missouri for

Reso lved, That the gross violation of human contern ing, and Heaven-defying system of American slav ery; and atrocious as it is, is but slight in comparis on to those inflicted continually on the millions of its enslaved victims, and therefore the

tions of the anti-sla very party of Eastern Pennsylvania separate, the o ne from the other, in peace and mutual good will. Each party then will be able to follow out that mode of action which it deems to be the best: and each, unembarrassed and unimpeded by the other, will be this to do more effectually the work which it believes: is given it to do.

The motion to adopt, them was not agreed to.

ting circumstances enough to exorcharge of any intentional neglect. Yours, for truth and just the motion to adopt.

Extract from a letter from a gentleman in Tennessee to his friend in Philadelphia.

'In reply to your inquiries as to whether Mr. Polk is a slaveholder, I am 10. formed that 10 or 12 years is a slaveholder, I am in formed that 10 or 12 years ago he established, in company with his brother-in-law, Caldwell, a negro quarter in Yallabusha county. Mississippi, near Gronada; afterwards he bough his brother-in-law out, and has near one hundred souls on his cotton plantation there, whom, in conse-quence of his being so immersed in politica, he has seen but once in four years, and leaves them to the

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Frederick Douglass in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 1844.

My DEAR FRIEND: You will be anxious to hear, I know, the fate of

meeting appointed for Douglass yesterday after-on, in the State House yard. I am happy to say, that the apprehensions you felt and expressed as the result have not been realized. It was one of the The following are the resolutions which were discussed at the recent meeting of the Eastern Pennsylvania A. S. Society, at Norristown.

Resolved, That we are constrained to regard the United States Constitution as an unboly league with oppression, virtually pledging the strength of the whole nation to the defence of slavery so long as the slaveholder shall chose to demand its nid, requiring the sending back of runaway slaves to bondage, and in other ways helping to sustain the unrighteous system.

rest in the meeting.

When Douglass first took the stand, and con-Mesolved, That the provisions alluded to being contrary to the law of God, which condemns opprossion and all alliance with it, are neither morally nor legally binding; nor have we even any right to obey them, or to promise that we will do so, or to make ourselves parties to the compact of which they are an important part.

Resolved, That voting under the Constitution, or Secaring to support it is in our opinion, becoming Resolved, That voting under the Constitution, or swearing to support it is, in our opinion, becoming a party to the compact, the former implying, and the liveliest expressions of approbation. He gave that the compact is the former implying, and the liveliest expressions of approbation. He gave us the 'Siaveholder's Sermon' in his best style. The stand which he occupied while speaking was placed just under the eaves of the old Hall, in which was adopted the Declaration of Independence; and in the course of his address, he alluded to this circumstance with thrilling effect. Many persons in the audience seemed unable to credit the statements which he gave of himself, and could not believe that was actually a slave. How a man only six years he was actually a slave. How a man, only six years out of bondage, and who had never gone to school a day in his life, could speak with such eloquence—with such precision of language and power of thought—they were utterly at a loss to devise. Almost all present, however, seemed to be deeply im pressed by his address, and quite a number pressed forward, to give him a hearty and approving shake of the hand. Contrary to the expectations of many, and to the

almost invariable usage on such occasions, there was not, during the whole meeting, the least show of not, during the whole meeting, the least show of distorbance. Every thing was quiet and orderly; the only interruption that I noticed was the hearty clapping of approbation, with which some particu-larly happy passages in the address were every now and then greeted. The Mayor had quite a number and then greeted. The Mayor had quite a number of his police officers on the ground, but their pres-ence was unnecessary, as there was no disposition manifested on the part of any one to create a dis turbance. Indeed, about the only mischievous ex-pressions I heard of, came from some of these officers themselves. As they moved through the crowd. they were heard to utter their curses in such as to leave no doubt that the speaker and ab were the objects. I heard an individual, who is no had certainly the rowdiest set of police officers tha ever infested any city.

ever infested any city.

Altogether, however, we think the circumstance of our having held such a meeting a very happy one. It will be a precedent which I think will prove of service, both to anti-slavery and the cause of public order. After all the riots and bloodshed we have had, to hold an anti-slavery meeting in the State House yard, where such a thing was never before successfully attempted, and to have for our speaker on the occasion a colored man and a slave, is something on which, both as friends of abolition and good

order, I think we may congratulate ourselves.
Frederick and Charles Remond will leave day or two, for Chester County, where they expect to spend a short time in lecturing, before they return to New-England.

The action of the Norristown meeting continues

to be the absorbing subject of conversation amon abolitionists, and seems to give very general satis faction. A few of our true friends, it is true, seem to be dissatisfied with the ground practically taker by the Society on the subject of political action but this feeling, I doubt not, after the excitement of the election shall be over, and when time shall have been given for more deliberate reflection, will give way to the opposite feeling of approval and acc

We feel infinitely indebted to you, and our other rained products, and earnestly entreat all to follow their consistent and noble example.

Resolved, That every effort to elevate the moral condition of the colored population of the North, has a direct and happy effect upon the progress of immediate emancipation; and that this Convention regard with especial interest the operations of the Philadelphia Moral Reform Society, which have as clearly evinced the entire efficacy of kind and Christian means to raise even the most degraded from the depths of wretchedness into which vice and intemperance have sunk a portion of our fellow-men.

We feel infinitely indebted to yon, and our other dear friends from Massachusetts, for the timely aid your long-to-be-remembered visit has afforded us. A new impulse has been given to radical, 'old organized' abolition in this State, and a mountain load of prejudice removed from the minds of the people, which, but for your coming, would have stood as a strong barrier to much of the effort we hope to make in future, conjointly with you, for the promotion of the cause.

I wish you could have left with us for a week or two longer, our whole-hearted brother James N.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON. against the authority of Him who com-to hide the outcast, feed the hungry, and

Resolved, That we consider the acts charged up- is truly gratifying. The fact that such a meeting has wards redeeming the infamous character of the city. -Ed. Lib.

### Explanation. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17th, 1844.

FRIEND GARRISON: In the Liberator of vesterday, I find a cor

The Liberator of yesterday, 1 and a communication from Providence, over the signature of L. D. Y. giving a very interesting account of the celebration of British West India emancipation, held in Providence on the 2d of August. It was intimated Reso lved, That the gross violation of number in the cases referred to, is but a natural fruit of the unholy, law-level of the unholy, law-level deferred to a second of the unholy and the letter, that my absence on the occasion caused in the letter, the occasion caused in the letter, the occasion caused in the letter of th contemplation of its ensiaved victims, and therefore the contemplation of its should but stimulate us to greater zeak and energy in our efforts for the utter over-throw of the system.

Rescived, That we still hold and deem it right to

Rescived, That we still hold and deem it right to reaffirm the doctrine heretofore avowed, that it is inconsistent with Christianity and republicanism to hold slaves, apologise for slavery, or refuse to teal the speaker on that occasion. So far from it, I supposed that their were two other gentlemen, who would precede me.

Lower and adhere to pro-slavery candidates for office, and adhere to pro-slavery political parties.

Resolved, That we believe that the anti-slavery cause has suffered of late from want of sufficient activity in the circulation of abolition petitions and we therefore earnestly recommend to our members that they obtain blank petititions from the Anti-Slavery Office, circulate them, and forward them to their proper destination at the commencement of the approaching legislative session.

The following preamble and resolution, written by Prof. Cleve land, were offered in his absence by John Thomas:

Intereasions for my non-actendance; and that my task may not be too heavy, let me at once throw off a little of the responsibility placed upon me by L. D. Y. I did not understand that I was to be the contemplated cylonic speaker on that occasion. So far from it, I supposed that their were two other gentlemen, who would precede me.

Adout two weeks before the contemplated celebration, I received from the committee of arrangements a letter, requesting me to attend, in company with Rev. Mr. Pennington of Hartford, and Rev. Mr. Lewis of Providence. I received the impression from this letter, that the services of these gentlemen had already been engaged. I certainly did not dream of being the chief speaker. To the letter I returned a very hasty answer, promising my attendance. Here the matter rested, until the week before the celebration, when, upon looking into a New-York paper, I saw that Mr. Pennington, instead of being at Providence on the 1st, was to be at New-York Meanwhile, there was no notice given in any of the anti-slavery papers, of the contemplated celebration in Providence. anti-slavery papers, of the contemplated celebration in Providence. This threw me into doubt as to Thomas:

Insamuch as there are differences of opinion, that appear to be: irreconcilable, between the friends of the great anti-slavery cause in Eastern Pennsylvania, as to the best and most effective mode for the overthrow of slavery; one party deeming it their duty to refrain from voting at all under our present Constitution, and the other, the Liberty party, beliving that as slavery is the creature of political action, by political action can it most speedily be abolished, and hence that it is their duty to carry out their principles at the ballot-box; therefore,

Resolved, That it is expedient that these two portions of the anti-slavery party of Eastern Pennsylvations of the anti-slavery party of Eastern Pennsylvations of the anti-slavery party of Eastern Pennsylvations of the anti-slavery party of Eastern Pennsylvation.

This statement may not entirely clear me from the charge of neglect of duty. I think, however, that my friends in Providence will see in it mitigating circumstances enough to exonerate me from the

> Yours, for truth and justice, FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The New-York Republic has a letter from Have of the 11th instant, relating in detail the execution of Placido, the leader of the negro insurrection, and I of his associates. Placido was shot, scated with his back to the soldiery. After the first fire, when five balls had entered his body, he rose, turned, and pointing to his heart said, 'Here!' and instantly two balls more put an end to his life.

Emancipated.—Twenty-two slaves bolonding to the Joseph Payers, of Newbern, N. C., have been emancipated by their master's will, and are now been conveyed to Pennsylvania.

# THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1844.

Letter of George Bradburn Not being at my post when this Letter was pair ed in the Liberator, I was unable to as with the comments which it merited; and ever with the comments this period, I can only take a rapid glance at some its singular statements, - to use a very mild word. The Liberty party papers are exulting over it, a

complimenting its author in the highest terms s all very natural. That party is in a situation elaim, 'The smallest favors gratefully received' etaim, The singular transfer of Mr. Bradburn to its rasks in a sonalty, a large favor, it has good cause to be special y thankful. How much it will gain in the sed is ime determine. The Rev. Joshus Leavin this Letter to the sober consideration of our ha colitical fact and conning, proceeds to expense the extraordinary good qualities of our friend B. sudden a discovery, on his part, as that of the Wise in the case of the Hon. Charles Burchard,) as fallen -You know George Bradburn; you know him is a thoroughly honest, frank, sincere man; a man mig a thoroughly nonest, trains, sincere man; a manual abilities are equal to high traits and great wells [i. e. under President Birney ']-and that, in gang his adhesion to the Liberty party, we have a valuable an acquisition as could be made from ranks of old organization, unless we had gind Garrison himself.' . Able and zealous as Mr. In s, and warmly attached to him as many of his friends are, his accession is to be counted as only in of one man. Mr. Leavitt should have learn, ing ere this, that 'the ranks of old organization' not to be thrown into confusion by any such nonment. Those ranks are not composed of those via pin their faith on any man's sleeve, or who follow implicitly any man as a leader, or who stand ready; ambrace the most fashionable and selfish form of an ambrace the most fashionable and setush form of ac-ti-slavery faith; but of those who call no man make, who think and act for themselves, who expect to be ndious till slavery be abolished, who seek no office or emolument, whose polar-star is principle, and who, if Mr. Garrison himself' should walk no more with them, would present the same unbroken frost, the same dauntless mien, the same independence and in tegrity of purpose. They will deeply lament the fi-tal mistake which Mr. Bradburn has made, but thay will not imitate so bad an example.

There is one trait in the character of my friend Bradburn, which I particularly admire; and that is, frankness and plainness of speech. He never deals maincingly with any subject, or any person, but always speaks right out, just as he happens to feel and think at the time; sometimes coarsely and roughly, it any be, but in good plain English, and usually in good temper. If, in criticising a portion of his Letter, aball imitate him in this matter of plain dealing, I hope he will take it in good part-for that, he very well

knows, is my way, both with friend and foe. Alluding to the disunion movement, he says-th the late New-England Convention, I would ken stated my objections to it; but that body, in the pinitude of its love of free speech, GAGGED ME. Win all possible deliberation, I affirm that this statement a equally ridiculous and false, an unprovoked likel as as noble-hearted and intelligent a body of men and women as ever assembled in Boston, having no fourdation in reason whatever; and that it displays as amount of vanity which overtops even its injust and folly. Further-I do not believe that there is another member of that Convention who will be m ancandid as to endorse that statement.

Now for the simple facts in the case. The Coavestion was in session four days, three of which wen consumed in the discussion of the dismion question, and a considerable portion of the other in taking the sense of the meeting! Thus all other matters were made subordinate to this one great question. The discussion was ample to repletion, in which som twenty able and eloquent speakers (about equally divided, pro and con) participated. He must have been a vain man, who, after so protracted a debate on th part of such advocates, could have imagined that a speech from him would have shed a flood of light a the subject, and been of vast consequence in the msult of the vote. The whole number of votes was int hundred and seventy-five; and notwithstanding sich men as John Pierpont, Amasa Walker, Walter Chaning, William A. White, and S. P. Andrews, oppose and eloquence they could rally, of this large number only twenty-five were given in the negative, and thest chiefly by Liberty men and new organizationists! thus showing how powerless were the arguments these 'defenders of the Constitution' on the sade Isandings and consciences of the sudience. Perhaps if our friend Brudburn had not been 'gagged,' his spreek would have made a wonderful impression, and its the scale the other way! At least, this seems to be his own conviction; but I think it is a poor piece of egotism.

On the second day of the debate, William A. White (who spoke earnestly in the negative) propose that it should terminate; but this motion did not privail, so anxious was the Convention to hear still ther on the subject, and to give an opportunity for the delivery of as many speeches as practicable, under the circumstances. On the third day, it was voted, was imously, that the debate should terminate that his and that the vote on the resolutions should be take nt 12 o'clock the next day, without discussion. W did not Mr. Bradburn improve his opportunity speak? I did not see him make the attemptchance was equal to that of any other parson; i would have been listened to as eagerly as est? other speaker; and there was no disposition fested on the part of the chair, or of the Contesti to do him the slightest injustice. He may reply if he tried to get the floor, but was not successful. haps he did-so, probably, did several other, win were equally unsuccessful; but it is an outriginal misuse of language to say that this is being regal. Was he not among his old friends, surround those whom he well knows have never jet it from a full and fair discussion, on a platform as free! the enemies as to the friends of the anti-slavery eastprise ?

DARIE

In accordance with the vote of the prece at 12 o'clock on the fourth day the ques resolutions came up for the decision of the Coaxestion-mark, without any further discussion, was the unanimous agreement. As amendments the original resolutions had been offered, the post question was moved and seconded, and declared carried. The vote was doubted, but before the chi man could again take the sense of the bosst, Bradburn, for the first time, came forward en platform, and with evident ill humar comp that, whereas ' cart-loads of speeches' had been made in his opinion to little purpose on the subject, he had opportunity to give his views, and he sist like to do so! A most extraordinary complaint, a still more extraordinary procedure! In the country a few hours, the Convention must adjourn, and a large amount of important business rem ed to be transacted. Now, what could be more reasonable, at such a period, than for Mr. Bredhan to talk of gags-to insist on making a long spech, which, of course, would probably lead to sample quite as long on the other side-and to cast a sign on the liberality and fairness of the Convention

These are the facts, substantially—I believe and by, as they transpired. In publicly announcing therefore, that he was 'GAGORD' on that occasion is has done the Convention great injustice, and sta conspicuously alone in his complaining mood; and specingly speaking of the plenitude of its love d free speech,' he betrays a morbid and most anth

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seing catled away unexpectedly to a neighbor ie, I am obliged to defer the remaining criti intended to make, until another number.

## E. H. Nevin.

related to the renders of the Liberator, al as they have occurred respecting the disconduct of this individual, since he came in office under the garb of friendship, and solic aid him in procuring funds for the college h he is president, after he had written a letter cation in the Cadiz Courier, denouncing me uv anti-slavery associates in the severest terms ssary, therefore, for me to recapitulat lave pever been more shamefully imposed any person. Still further to illustrate the man, I have copied, on the first page, an nother letter from him to the editor of the ded to. The religious cant contained in i seter with the baseness and duplicity dis its author. He has heard, and apparently be intelligence, that while the Emancipute m four to five thousand names, the Liberato more than six hundred.' If this were true ald it prove? Not, necessarily, that the Lib not deserving of a much wider circulation ther, that such is its stern adherence to princi thits faithfulness in dealing with an ungodly on, such its unwillingness to court popular is still compelled, as at the beginning, to th wind and tide, and finds few bold and un nising enough to patronise it. ccess of the Emancipator is nothing to its

while it is holding up the loaves and fishes of allurements, exciting and gratifying human and selfishness, and adroitly shielding from bulwarks of slavery, the American by diverting the attention of abolitionists Let Pres. Nevin understand, if he can. value of a paper is not always demonstrated fact that it has a large circulation. I would ed' subscribers, and bu + faithful among the faithund, than six thousand, and be dishonest, selftruculent in its course. For the sake of I will add, that it has more than these times her of subscribers stated by E. H. N.; though me. from its subscription list, is not sufficient er all its expenses. Because I have unmuskee us behaviour, by stating facts just as they red. (facts which he does not and cannot denv. of me, the whole man has become so moral med in my estimation, that I shall say nothing about him'! And this is his method to exon uself from the preven charge of fraud and du

The following letter, from our esteemed friend , was sent to H. W. Williams, by whom it has at into our hands. The caution to abolitionists contains, and the suggestion which it makes, sely and valuable. It is to be expected that will be colored persons so unprincipled as to themselves off on the friends of emancipation firing runaways when they are not, or in som lent way, so as to procure generous p raid. Be watchful, friends!-and while yo assist the truly unfortunate, see to it that was made the dupes of imposture. Will auti-als tors pass the caution along? for it is doubtless d in all parts of the country.

#### Caution to Abolitionists ! NEW-BEDFORD, 8th mo. 13th, 1844.

ute thee a few weeks since, respecting William e Brown; at the same time, I wrote Amaran from whom I learnt that they were the same whom friend Buffam introduced upon the em at the N. E. Convention, and that the story ald me was a lie. The friends in Providence mided them with clothes, got a tenement for them. dellar per day ; but they were most inveterate ards and incorrigible liars. They left Proviunbeknown to any body, and it was feared that took something with them, which did not belong in. I think such people ought to be advertised te Liberator, that the anti-slavery friends may be their guard. Had I seen a notice of this kind in ther. I should not have been taken in by them. believe I wrote thee, that there had been a man calling himself Thomas, or Thompson; said he from Cincinnati, and produced a letter from some son there. On the strength of this letter, I gave money, and so did some others; but he, tuo, was apostor. We cannot be too cautious about these ple: some of them are very artful. I think they It to receive letters from some person, or person the first free State they set their foot on, and let be directed to some well known abolitionist in test town, county, or State, and by him endorsed the next; and then we should not be likely to be med upon; and let it be a rule to pay no atten-

Aschooner arrived here two or three days since in the South, with two \*chattels personal ' on board, deighteen or twenty years of ago. They like Bedford so well, that they have concluded to he this their residence for the future. Deduct the or fourteen hundred dollars from the trip, and ink it will not prove very profitable; but they heir masters so, that you can't persuade them to lesse let friend Garrison see this, or see what he

le any one, without this necessary certificate.

throf the above suggestions. Thy friend,

JOHN BAILEY.

DISIRL WEBSTER. An extract from the speech of Webster, at Springfield, may be found on our first The zeal which he affects in opposing the anin of Texas, on the ground that it will extend erpetuate slavery, is as keen a satire on himself worst enemy could desire to see inflicted. Has egotton the October sun' in Virginia-his negoto Secretary of State for the delivery of the he Madison Washington and his associates-his ding subserviency to the slaveholding power in S. Senate? If he has, others have not. Still, is in the right on this question of annexation, ex-In far as he counsels abolitionists to vote for Hen-Clay. His motives are easily seen; and though may redound to the desterity of the politician, coafer no credit on the honesty of the man.

TRATIOS AT NORTHAMPTOS. The Convention 4 Le-Organization of Society will be held at North-7000 on Saturday, and probably continue in session three or four days. We hope to see a large body tog felormers brought together on that occasion, ing that the subject is one of vast importance, and such light will be elicited by its discussion. The tery at Northampton is alone worth making a long bey to wilness.

PI have copied into the present number of the rator, without request, and without abridgment, test extraordinary Letter (printed in tract form) serrit Smith to John G. Whittier, on the Con-Question. I hope to be able to expuse its nies next week.

Letter from Henry C. Wright GRAEFERBERO, Austrian Silesia, June 28, 1844.

Once more I wish to talk with thee from amid these ountains of Silesia. Priessnitz assures me that all mountains of Silesia. Priessnitz assures me that all and execution of all the world.

Yet, while I thus hold up and denounce the Au

phia, &c.; and at once she abruptly turned, and ask- people have not a foot of land to lay hold one sixth of their countrymen as property?'- freedom of combination, deliberation and commi her burefaced hypocrisy. Her crime, her deep and few; there, it balongs to every one, at least in the abtyrannical rulers and laws, but we are not bought and turions; there, institutions are appendages to man. sold like cattle-we are not property-we are not born and reared for the market-and the influence of Amer-

American Union is, in its very nature, and essence, and from my bosom in one direction, my children apitals of five of the most despotic governments in help to hold me, or a single member of the huma world, (the United States excepted,) at least in family, in slavery. land. These things are circulated through the col-

of my country. My answer to them is, that I am not by heathendom and Christendom. of this world. So they find no nutionalism in me to respected, more honored, has more sympathy, more incapable of making any contract that is counted binds Even Nicholas of Russia, in England, is lost sigh: incapable of making any contract that is counted tings, in regard to property or to marriage; that they are compelled to herd together, men and women, like beasts, in a state of concubinage; that one sixth of the bopulation is declared, by law, to be incapable of holding property, and their testimony forbidden to be holding property, and their testimony forbidden to be holding property, and their testimony follows:

received in courts against their oppressors; that it is a crime in one sixth of the population, punishable with stripes and imprisonment, to learn to read the Bible, Nobleman—for nobleman he is, of Heaven's make and a crime punishable with death to attempt, by any means, to improve their condition—a crime punishable with outlawry and death for a slave to attempt to gain with outlawry and death for a slave to attempt to gain dialect, compounded of all other languages spoken his liberty, in any way even by running away - and a here. We have a Graefenberg character, that can ex crime punishable with imprisonment and death to help ist no where else—a Graefenberg mode of living, crime punishable with impresonment away; that one a state of gain his liberty by running away; that one sixth of the population are held as mere chattels personal, and that children are sold from parents, and patients, and patients as this, scattered over the earth, would do more rents from children, with no more regard to the ties to secure the peace and prosperity of mankind, than of relationship, than is shown in buying and selling all the guns and bayonets, the priests and politicians. bogs and horses; that men, such as Jackson, Tyler, the armics and governments and treaties of this world Clay and Polk, who perpetrate all these villanies, are Individual hearts are here knit together, and a chord Chosen, or set up to be chosen, to the highest office in of individual love and sympathy reaching around the the nation; and that thousands, who live by stealing, globe. This is the true and enduring treaty of pencenot dogs and sheep, but men, women and children, are licensed, ordained and consecrated by the different religious sects, to go up and down the country to preach the gospel, and to pray and exhort the people not to steal, but to be just and honest to all men! These facts I have laid before thousands in Europe-in England, Scotland, Ireland, and in Austria—as real, existing for joy to hear of the recovery of our noble-hearted facts, as the true state of things in the United States; brother Wright. His case was a critical that had and I have never yet met one from America, on this side of the Atlantic, (and I have met many,) who, not long have survived; for consumption seemed to when challenged so to do, could deny my statements,

or my reasons for making them. Well, my friend, I have not contributed much t the bonor of the American nation among these des will be the means of bringing that system more widely potisms. I cannot, while that nation stands with one into notice.

foot on the neek of a slave, and the other on the Bible, while she holds her far-famed Declaration in on hand, and a stave chain and whip in the other-I can never wish to have her honored any where on earth I will do what I can to bring down upon her the score

right in this case. My physical constitution has been can Union, as an insult to God, and an outrage on cantirely renovated, and restored to its original strength man—as a compact entered into among this ves and and hardihood, so far as I can judge, by the water robbers, to legalize and protect themselves in the cure. Having taken no alcoholic nor warm drinks, of any kind, for many years, but having taken only cold while I hesitate not to plend for the dissolution of the water, and having never taken a particle of calomel, hell-begotten Union, as a fival attempt to reconcil nor been bled, in my life, the water cure took hold of Liberty and Slavery at the expense of the most useful me more favorably than of most, and operated more portion of the population-i. e. the tillers of the landspeedily, and powerfully, and beneficially. I shall and while I exult, with all my soul, here among these cave here for Olmutz the first opportunity after next minious of desputism in Austria, that a fing is hoisted Monday, the first day of July. My route to England, there, before the whole nation, with the inscription-I believe I stated in my last. It will probably take DISSOLUTION OR ABOLITION '-still, as to me several weeks to get to London, as I shall not hur-ry, but see what I can.

The great fundamental principles of that government as embodied in the Bills of Rights, Declarations and The other day, I was in conversation with a wo- Constitutions, -and as these principles are carried ou non from Posin, the capital of that part of Poland in practice in some parts of the country, and especia which, in the division of that country among the rob- ly in regard to the whites, the oppressors-the United ber kings of Europe, fell to the share of Prussia. She States, as a nation, is centuries in advance of any is a woman in the common walks of life, her husband kingdom in Europe. Here, the tillers of the soil are being a mechanic. She was asking me about the United States; about where I lived, about Philadelin the bands of the few, while the great mass of the with earnestness, 'Are you a slaveholder?' 'No,' when they die; but there, the tillers of the soil own said, 'I am not guilty of that foul and detestable the land which they cultivate. Here, the design of With an eager and expressive countenance, all education, whether in schools, in pulpits, or a she reached across to where I sat, and shook my hand home, is, to teach the people how to be managed t and said, "I am glad to hear it." "I am an enemy to the best advantage for their self-elected and birththe death, I said, of all slavery and oppression; and right managers; there, the object is to teach the peo-I wish every religious, governmental and social ineti-tution on earth, that cannot exist without the sacrifice lost, completely merged, in the governmental and re of human victims in slavery or war, was destroyed. ligious compact; there, some individuality is yet left. But, said she, 'what can Americans mean by call- Here, the people are trained to be governed; there, to ing themselves civilized and Christian men, while they govern themselves. Here, there is no such thing a sure enough-what do they mean? And thus the tion; there, this freedom is unrestrained. Here, the nited States, as a nation, has become a hissing and a press is muzzled, and is a mere engine of government corn in Europe; even among all classes, from the there, it is free to speak, and is the agent of the pecprince to the peasant, she is scorned and despised for ple. Here, power is hereditary, and confined to

ming sin, is known all over the world; and those struct. Here, only property and rank are represented who are ground to the dust, under the blood-camented, in government; there, to some extent, human beings despotisms of Europe, have hearts to feel for the are represented, provided they are not black ! (Shame American slave, and they at once reply-as I have eternal shame!) In a word, here human beings ar often heard it replied by men and women from all made for institutions; there, institutions are made for hese countries- We are indeed cruelly crushed by human beings. Here, man is an appendage to insti

But the other day, when I was drawing this con trast between the United States and the despotisms of ca can never help to break our chains while she holds Europe, I was asked by an Austrian Count- Do you speak this as a white man, or a black? as a slave, or Our saloon has, within the last five weeks, been a freeman? Do you speak it as feeling for those of you heatre of much discussion on American affairs. The countrymen in bonds, as bound with them?' I wa case of Brown, condemned to death for helping a run- dumb. How could I speak ? What could I say? If away slave-the most atrocious and most infamous were wading the swamps, threading the forests, swin conduct of the North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, in condemning their members for aiding run-aways—the atrocious conduct of the Methodist Episand rifles—seized by the nation, the Constitution, the copal Church in General Conference, in relusing the UNION, and hauled back to stripes, bonds and slave stimony of their colored members in church disciline-the fact that one winth of the population of the wife and children, on an auction block in the nation United States are compelled to live in a state of concu- al capital, with the star-spangled banner of the repub binage, without legal marriage-the fact that the lie overme, and there saw my wife sold to be dragged practical influence, a conspiracy against the rights and from my arms to be dragged in another, and then to be sold myself and driven in another—what could be sold myself and driven in another—what could be sold myself and driven in manæuvres to get Texas into the Union, to extend say of the nation, of the people, of the institutions over that fertile country the institution of slavery - the of the religion and government, which could the orrespondence between Upshur and Everett-the let- cross me, and tread me in the dust? Yes-the Austri ter of Calboun-the treaty signed by Tyler-the an Count's rebuke will ever ring in my ears-'Do you movement of Gaines upon the frontier of Texas-the SPEAK AS AN AMERICAN SLAVE, OR AS AN AMERICAN contemptible political managuvreings in the letters of CAN FREENAS?' As an American slave, henceforth Clay and Van Buren—the desperation of the United speak! As an American slave, I will pour out my in States in rushing into a war with Mexico, and through dignant rebukes upon that tyrant nation—upon her re that into the chances of a war with the different pow-itation and her government, upon her priests and he ers of Europe—her willingness to assume the debts of rulers. As an American slave, I will hold up to score that Texan band of man-stealers and hand-pirates, and and execution the despotisms of Europe. As an American all, solely to sustain and perpetuate the institution of can slave, twill trample in the dust the American banno slavery-the contempt with which the petitions and that waves over my wife and children on an auctio ntions of the free States have been treated in stand. As an American slave, I will set at nough Congress-all these mutters have made their appear- all geographical lines and national boundaries, and al ance in our saloon, in substance, in newspapers from compacts and unions, all religious and governments Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and London-the all thrones and dominions, that, directly or indirectly

Europe-Russia, Prussia, Austria, France, and Eng- I have no comfort in the enjoyment of rights an umns of the governmental papers of these hoary des- much a child of God, as myself, is deprived. 'Talk ctisms, and papers that are not allowed to publish one not of rights and privileges accorded to you, said a ngs of the rulers and govern- Prussian Baron one day, 'while the same governmen ments at home, are allowed to hold up our slavehold-that accords them to you, denies them to your ening republic as a hypocrite and tyrant, a libel on slaved countrymen. It is neither just nor generous. all truth and honesty, and as a specimen of democracy. How can I talk of the blessings of liberty in America Many times have I been questioned as to the details when I know that not one of these blessings is ever of American slavery, in that saloon, by Russians, extended to the slave? How can I talk of America Poles, Prussians, Austrians, Hungarians, Italians, liberty, when I know that one sixth of her population Danes, and Tyrolese. I lay before them facts which are held as mere chattels? American liberty! It is, no American who is here (and there are several here) and it ought to be, the scorn and execuation of the dares to deny, though they think I act an ungrateful world. American religion! American democracy and unpatriotic part in thus publishing the atrocities they are, and they ought to be, despised and loathe

an American citizen, as they understand it; that I O'CONNELL is the lion of the day in Europe loatie the name American, and never wish to be recognized as one; that I have no country, and never with him. An effort made in Prussia, by many individuals, in their private capacity, to remonstrate with beings, not human customs and institutions, not England, and sympathize with O'Connell, has made a certain parallels of latitude and longitude, constitute my country and my country men; that I have no country and my country men; that I have no country and my country men; that I have no country and my country and my country men; that I have no country and my country and my country men; that I have no country and my country and my country men; that I have no country men in the case of this world as O'Connell. large a space in the eye of th's world as O'Connell try, no social or civil institutions to ridicule; that I would live but to honor Go' and man, and to vindicate them from the outrages and insults poured upon them by the religious and governmental institutions of this world. So they find no multionatism in me to appeal to, they see that I am a gone case, and they let me alone; but yet they cannot, and they do not attempt to deny my statements, when I tell those crouching, cowering victims (for, titled and ennobled though they are, they are still virtims) of a tyrant's to provoke the Irish to deeds of violence and blood. frown and a tyrant's nod, that one sixth of the whole Heaven be praised, thus far without effect. Repeal population of the United States are, by law, pronounced and O'Connell are the all-absorbing topics in Europe

the union, in luve in sympathy, of individual h an extension of personal acquaintance and friendship all over the world.

Thine,

Thousands of hearts in this country will les brother Wright. His case was so critical that, had he not gone to Graefenberg, in all probability he could have 'marked him for its own,' almost beyond the possibility of escape. His restoration is alone a high panegyric on the Water Cure system, and we true

Meeting for David Ruggles.

The friends interested in behalf of David Ruggles at their meeting on the 12th instant, made cho the following committee to complete the proposed arrangements, viz: John T Hitton, Coffin Pitts, Thos. Cole, Joshua B Smith, Benjamin Weeden, Henry Forman, William C Nett, Eunice R. Davis, Isabella Holmes, and Mary L. Armstead. Accordingly, Belknap-street meeting-house was tendered for the evening of Monday, August 19th. It was deemed best to issue tickets of admission at 121-2 cents each, and the committee exerted themselves to secure a large audienes. But the unfavorable state of the weather doubtless prevented many from being present, who otherwise would have been happy to have participa

John T. Hilton being called upon to preside, opened the meeting with some very appropriate remarks, alluding to the sacrifices and persecutions to which friend Ruggles had been subjected while prosecuting his plans for the emancipation of American bondmen, reminding the audience of his situation at the present time, being under medical treatment for the restora of his sight, and in his behalf thanking them for the expression of sympathy manifested by their presence on for the period of ten weeks, in the most incles

After a fervent prayer had been offered by Rev. John T. Raymond, the chairman introduced to the services, and at the sacrifice of time and money was therefore, on the spot, to redeem his promise, being himself blind. His effort evinced a practical demonstration that he remembered those in bonds as bound with

Of the lecture itself-subject, 'The nature and of feet of blindness,' it would require much time and space to attade in detail to its many merits; suffice it space to anode in detail to its many morals, successive self to make arrangements, and call a mass meeting discourse shounding with hiographical facts, ancediscourse, abounding with biographical facts, ancedotes, &c. of the blind, from the earliest ages to the for the immediate relief of Charles T. Torrey, Jona nost beautiful tribute of gratitude to those benevo. and afflicted families. lent individuals who were laboring so efficiently to render their situation so much happier than it was their lot to be in, in 'days gone by.'

the slate books in raised letters, &c. adapted expressly phen C. Rush, Henry Anthony, and John Williams.

to their situation. The lecturer urged his hearers to exert themselves in aid of any colored persons among them who might the call of the committee. be in the situation of himself and David Ruggles, and secure for such the facilities offered by the different nstitutions established where the blind were qualified to obtain their own livelihood, remarking, en pussant that the blind had no prejudice against color. Query-Can the leaders of the blind rejoice in being thus free from colorphobia?

The lecturer concluded with an eloquent appeal to the sympathies of the audience for his brother, whose ituation he knew how to deplore.

Being disappointed in not having the services of the inging choir Mr. Bowen, consistently with his pledge o do all that he could for the cause, officiated both as organist and lecturer; in grateful acknowledgment of over their road on the first of August, to join in cele which, the meeting presented him with their unaninous vote of thanks. at New-Bedford.

The exercises of the evening were calculated to waken in the minds of many present, recollections of dist reception with which they were met on their ar the leves tendered by the friends in Boston on the 1st of August, 1841, in honor of David Ruggles. We ook back with pleasure to that happy occasion, and to the hearty response which was elicited by his state-ment that he had himself been instrumental in securing the liberty of 600 human beings. It is to be hoped that empty applause will not be all that shall be warded him ; but that his future days will be full of nonor, and that the grateful confidence of all classes will be his rich reward, and that the substantial com forts of his age will be the solid evidence how fully his early labors and sacrifices have been appreciated by all who tay claim to the name of abolitionist.

Perhaps there is no other name in the United State more deserving of honorable mention in this connec-tion than that of the venerable Isaac T. Hopper. The wonderful acuteness, without education as a lawyer with which he has unravelled the most complicated tories and foiled the utmost cunning of the slave hunters, by which hundreds of fugitives have been retained at the North, should commend him to our eart-felt gratitude; and when his work is done on this earth, and he retires to rest with his fathers, the tears of many a son and daughter, whose parents owe penitentiaries, until they shall be able to find honest their liberty to his exertions, will plentifully bedew his grave. The collection of his 'Tales of Oppres- The Petition may be found at 25 Cornhill, ready in a single volume would form an excellent manual, which might be consulted, and aid in the assistance of other fugitives. The time will come when they will be the storehouse of romantic incidents for the pen of the future novelist.

Hoppen and Russers ! How justly to each of you

been subjected to imprisonment and loss of property; being charged with an attempt to rescue his friends

from the grasp of the oppressor.

Resolved, That we commend him to the sympathy Resolved, That we commend the consideration of all true philanthropists.

W. C. N.

Case of Torrey, Walker, and Fountain.

At a public meeting of the colored citizens of Northampten, convened pursuant to notice on Tuesday evening, at half-part 7 o'clock, in the town hall, for the -Phil. Times. purpose of sympathizing with Rev. C. T. Torrey and Capt. Jonathan Walker, citizens of Massachus

Freeman called the meeting to order, and David Rug. gles was elected chairman; who stated in a concise manner the object of the meeting—after which, S. C. Rush and Desdemona Freeman were appointed secretaries. A letter was read from Mr. Torrey, dated Baltimore Jail, Md, and also articles from the Liberator, throwing light upon the case of Jonathan Walker and Mr. Fountain. After some further remarks from the Chairman, and others, a committee of three were the Chairman, and others, a committee of three were appointed to report resolutions, expressive of the sense

the committee, reported as follows :

Northampton, Massachusetts, are informed by a letter from the Rev. Charles T. Torrey, published in the Emancipator of August 7th, and by a communication in the Liberator of the 16th inst., from Loring Mondy, et al. (2 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Liberator of the 16th inst., from Loring Mondy, et al. (2 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Liberator of the 16th inst., from Loring Mondy, et al. (2 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Liberator of the 16th inst., from Loring Mondy, et al. (2 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (2 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (3 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. Charles T. (4 small village between Lima and Callao) in the Rev. (4 small village betwee that the intrepid friends of human liberty, Charles T. that the intropid friends of human liberty, Charles T.

Torrey and Capt. Jonathan Walker, citizens of the
State of Massachusetts, have been captured, and torn

13th ult. of yellow fever. from their families, and are now confined as felons in from their families, and are now confined as felons in loath some prisons, under the slave power of the Union —charged with having aided our lettered and bleed-the year ending April 30, 1844. ing fellow-countrymen to escape from the shambles of fellow-countrymen to escape from the shambles of there slavery. And whereas, if the charges preferagainst these generous friends of freedom be true; hands of the Freewill Baptists. red against these generous friends of freedom be true

Whereas, we, the colored inhabitants of the town of

ration of American Independence, recognizing man's inalienable right to life and liberty; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, beloved and persecuted friends have violated no law to which any one should yield obedience, and call himself a man

Resolved, That while C. T. Torrey, Walker, and their afflicted families, shall have ou sympathy and support, they have the strongest claim to the sympathy and support of every man and wo

Resolved, That in behalf of our imprisoned and sul fering friends, and the millions of our enslaved follow countrymen and women, with whom we are identifie by complexion, condition and destiny, we appeal t abolitionists of every sect and party-to all men and women, of no sect or party, who have the patriotist and independence to refuse to see their Northern fe low-citizens and associates sacrificed one by one upon the altar of southern slavery-to unite and rally

Whereas, the case of John H. Fountain, who we arrested, ironed and imprisoned by slavery in Virginia season of the year, 'on suspicion of being an secomplice of Mr. Torrey,' in aiding his suffering breth ren to escape from slavery, as narrated in the Libert neeting Mr. - Bowen, who had volunteered his tor of the 9th inst., commends Mr. F. to our sympathy;

> Resolved, That Mr. Fountain should be promptly aided in the redemption of his wife and child, and sufficiently indemnified to enable him to prosecute a useful business, by which he may obtain a livelihood

for himself and family.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting no inate a committee of six, who shall serve with

present time; in the course of which he offered a than Walker, John H. Fountain, and their bereaves The preambles and resolutions were unanimous

ent individuals who were laboring so efficiently to under their situation so much happier than it was heir lot to be in, in 'days gone by.'

His remarks were illustrated by specimens of their lot to the ing of the following persons, viz: David Ruggles, social a mass meeting of the whole people, consisting of the following persons, viz: David Ruggles, social allow by an exhibition of Samuel Freeman, Charles Wilson, John Brown, Ste-After voting that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the newspapers, it adjourned to meet at

> STEPHEN C. RUSH, DESDEMONA FREEMAN, } Secretaries. Northampton, Mass., }

N. B. The mass meeting will be held on Monday. Sept. 2nd, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Young Men's Union Fund Society, of Prov dence, would acknowledge, with pleasure, the cou tesy and kindness of the Agent and Conductor of the Boston and New-Bedford rail-road, in granting them a reduced fair; and also for their gentlemanly trea ment to the members of the Society while passing brating the anniversary of West India emancipation

Also, to the citizens of New-Bedford, for the co rival, and for their welcome address, through the chief marshal, Mr. Paul C. Howard, and to the president of the day. The Society feel highly gratified with the kindne

and generous treatment they every where met with during their sejourn and visit to New-Bedford; and especially on the day of the celebration.

The members can but express the hope that such

exhibition of mutual good feelings and true friendsh may lead to their possession and cultivation, and that the time has arrived when the entire colored population of the country shall cease to be influenced by local and sectional feelings, and meet on the ground of a common human brotherhood.

PRISON DISCIPLINE. We beg leave to call the at cial attention of all the truly humane and philanthropic in the Commonwealth, to the article on this subject, on our last page-warmly commending to them, for signature and circulation, the petition to the Legislature, for the erection of an institution, which shall r ceive, succor and instruct such of the poor convicts ar may from time to time be released from the jails and employment elsewhere.

for signatures.

An afflicting bereavement, during the past week, has prevented that attention to our editorial department, which, otherwise, would have been given to it.

may be applied the words of the poet:

'Think not the good, the gentle deeds
Of mercy thou hast done, shall die forgotten all;
For those who daily own the efforts of thy hands
Shall call to heaven, and pull a blessing on thee.

The sum collected on the occasion was augmented by a generous donation from that devoted philanthropist, Wendell Phillips.

The following resolutions, touching the case of one to whom allusion has been already made in the Liberator, were presented, and, on motion, were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our brother, James H. Fountain of Winchester, Va. who, brother, James H. Fountain of Winchester, Va. who, free papers were produced, showing that she was not in obedience to the dictation of American Slavery, has a slave in her own State. His honor admonstrate the more careful in future to gentlemen concerned, to be more careful in future to learn the facts in the case, before they commenced legal proceedings.—Northampton (Mass) Gaz.

A most philanthropic admonition!

Abscending Stave.—A female slave of Hon. Alexander Borrow, U. S. Senator from Louisiana, stopping with his wife at the U. S. Hotel, was discovered to have decamped yesterday afternoon. A trunk which contained her wearing apparel had been taken from her room and placed m a closet used by D. Fisher, a red waiter in the hotel. Fisher was commit

Correspondence of the Boston Post Doven, N. H., Aug. 17, 1844.

who are now imprisoned by slavery in Maryland, and in Florida; and with John H. Fountain, who has unjustly suffered a term of imprisonment in Virginia, under the charge of being an accomplice of Mr. Torrey, in breaking the yoke, and letting the oppressed go free from the prison-house of slavery—Samuel Freeman called the meeting to order, and David Rug.

The jury in the case of Andrew Howard did not agree. They stood, I understand, eleven to one—leven for conviction of murder in the first degree, and not for murder in the second degree. The prisoner will be tried again in January next. The conscientious scruples of one—juror probably saved the prisoner's life, as capital punishment will probably be abolished in November next.

This is a most scandalous, inhuman and tyranf the meeting; when Mr. Freeman, the chairman of nical procedure, showing the most sovereign contempt for the wishes and feelings of our colored citizens, on the part of a majority of the school committee.

Death of Com. Dallas .- Commodore Dallas died at

it proves that they have acted in obedience to the highest dictates of humanity, the laws of God, and in harmony with the sentiments expressed in the Decla a few days since, in the 77th year of his age.

Late from Florida

The St. Augustine News says... Six of the negro men, together with the pilot boat Lafayette, libelled by P. J. Fontaine and others, for salvage, were sold on Tuesday last, by the U. S. Marshal, agreeably to an order of Court. The negroes brought \$2,300, and the pilot boat \$610.

The Herald states- The U. S. revenue The Herald states—The U.S. revenue schooner vigilant, arrived here on Saturday last, from St. Marks, via Key West. The Vigilant brings a demand from the Governor of Louisians, for the eight negroes who ran away from the Bslize, and were wrecked on the Tortugas Reaf. Six of these negroes were sold on Tuesday issat, by the Marshal. Considerable interest is excited on the subject. Several noval questions are presented, as to the effect of the demand of the Governor of Louisiana, and the probabilities of indemnity to the purchaser."

Two negroes stole a boat and ran away from the St.

Two negroes stole a boat and ran away from the St. Lucia settlement, on the 2d instant. As soon as it was discovered that they had gone, a party of the settlers started in pursuit, up the inland passage. On reaching New Suyrna, they discovered the brig Casco in sight, when they proceeded to her for the purpose of making inquiry relative to the negroes. To their surprise, they found the negroes on board, whither they had reached in a squall. The negroes were endeavoring to return to Brunswick, Georgia. They are now in confinement in this city.—St. Aug. News.

It is said that every mechanic shop in New-Eng-land, capable of turning out factory machinery, has orders for twelve months ahead.

To the Friends of a Re-Organization of Society THAT SHALL SUBSTITUTE FRATERNAL CO-OPERATION

FOR ANTAGONISTIC SELFISHNESS; A RELIGIOUS CON-SECRATION OF LIFE AND LABOR, SOUL AND BODY, TIME AND ETERNITY, IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS OF GOD AND LIFE, INSTRAD OF PRAGMENTARY, SPASNODIC PIETY.

THE NORTHAMPTON ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY, having struggled through many obstacles incident to novel enterprises, and especially those that are opposed to ancient prejudices, feel themselves now on the threshhold of earnest progress. Although they have heretofore beer somewhat embarrassed by a debt of some magnitude, yet they now have the satisfaction of being able to announce, that by recent subscriptions to their capital, and valuable accessions to their resources in other respects, they find themselves placed in a situation more favorable than ever before for pecuniary succently been introduced, which has given a great degree of efficiency to their industrial operations, and cannot fail of being attended with the most favorable results. Indeed, such is their present condition-so encouragwith them, and to share with them in their enjoyment as well as in their labors, they feel confident that they

ing-so full of hope-that they feel an unwavering assurance of success; and in inviting others to unite are not inviting them to participate in a hazardous or doubtful experiment. They wish, without further delay, to make provision for extending their operations and increasing their numbers to something like their ultimate limits. With their present accomm for dwellings, they can receive but few persons more They must have a building for that purpose, and they wish now to make such definite arrangements as wil enable them to commence immediately the erection of a commodious edifice, which they hope to see completed and occupied by 100 families before two years more shall have passed away. For this purpose, and to receive suggestions from their friends in reference to the improvement and perfection of their plan, and to consult with them on all subjects conn their enterprise, they propose holding a CONVEN-TION, AT THEIR ASSOCIATE HOME, ON SATURDAY, THE 31st or August SEXT. To this Convention, they earnestly invite those who wish to know more of their principles and undertaking, those who wish to take part in it, and those who would aid them with their counsel, to spend as much time as may be found profitable in discussing principles and plans, and in devising ways and means to have them realized; that so a home for humanity, worthy of her high aspira-

tions, may be speedily perfected. They desire the aid and counsel of the friends of Progress of all classes. Especially do they desire the co-operation of intelligent and industrious mechanics and farmers with moderate capital, but with spirits and energies ardent and resolute for the rade of the race from all servitude to the perfect liberty of obedience to the laws of God.

Although their accommodations are limited, yet they can provide lodgings for a considerable number of their friends on the above occasion. If the number should be greater than can be thus taken care of, good accommodations can be procured by such as deem at the public ho ampton, only two miles distant.

By direction of the Executive Council of Northampton Association of Education and Industry, DAVID MACK, Sec'y.

Broughton Meadows, Northamp-

TAKE NOTICE.

The Fair of the Providence Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society will be held on the 4th of September, in Sabin's Building, Market-street. All friends having articles in readiness or preparation for the Fair are requested to bear this in mind. Persons having eatables of a good and healthy kind, are reminded that the provision table needs their assistance.

The presence of abolitionists, both in and out of the State, will be especially agreeable.

AMARANCY PAINE, CAROLINE ASHLEY, ELIZABETH BROWN, Managers. HANNAH B. SHOVE, MARY SMITH. Monday, Aug. 26th, 1844.

WINDHAM COUNTY-AWAKE!

WINDHAM COUNTY—AWAKE!

The Windham County (Ct.) Anti-Slavery Society will hold their next meeting in Chaptin, on Friday, the 20th of September. It stood adjourned from the last meeting to the 13th of September; but the time has been changed, in order to secure the attendance of able speakers from abroad. It is confidently expected that either Mr. Garrison or Mr. Phillips (and, if practicable both of them) will be present on the occasion. Let the friends of the cause so arrange their business ffairs so as to enable them to turn out on business affairs so as to enable them to turn

ANTI-SLAVERY PIC-NIC AND FAIR.

ANTI-SLAVERT PIC-MC AND FAIR.

A meeting of the friends of emancipation, which was proposed for the First of August, will take place on SATURDAY, September 14th. At which time we hope to meet in company with a numerous throng of abulitionists, and do something for the oppressed millions of our countrymen. Wm. L. Garrison and Edmund Quincy have signified their determination to be present, and other true friends and advocates of the cause are expected. Arrangements have been made to procure the services of the Hutchinsons. We anticipate a good meeting, and cordially invite the anticipate a good meeting, and cordially invite the friends in the neighboring towns to participate with us on this occasion.
Milford, (Hopedale,) Aug. 28th, 1844.

DIED-Ia Ashley, July 13th, Mrs. Hepzibah Kidder, agod 62 yours. Will Westorn papers please copy? At Philadelphia, Zachariah Poulson, 83. One of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Philadelphia, and for nearly fifty years the publisher of Poulson's Advertiser.

At Saratoga Springs, on Thursday, Aug. 15, at the residence of his father-in-law, the Rev. F. Wayland, Wm. L. Ston-, Esq. Editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, 52.

In Providence, R. I. on Sunday evening last, August 25th, Mrs. SARAH BENSON, aged 74, reliet of the late George Besson, and mother-in-law of the editor of the Liberator. She was emphatically one of the excellent of the earth'-of a meek and quiet spirit, yet full of active sympathy for her race-endowed with all good qualities—a pettern wife, a devoted mother, a hind neighbor, and a faithful friend. For completeness of character, she had no superior. Her life was a long one, but she did not survive her usefulness. Her loss is a serious one to a large and much attached circle of relatives and friends. the life as well as well as the death of the righteous.
She has gone to her reward, and one solve the

## POETRY.

From Hood's Magazine. THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS. Drown'd! drown'd!'-HAMLET.

One more Unfortunate, Weary of breath, Rashly importunate,

Take her up tenderly, Lift her with enro; Fashion'd so slenderly, Young, and so fair !

Look at her garments Clinging like cerements ? Whilst the wave constantly Drips from her clothing; Take her up instantly, Loving, not loathing.

Touch her not scornfully ; Think of her mournfully, Gently and bumanly : Not of the stains of her; All that remains of her Now is pure womanly. Make no deep serutiny

late her mutiny, Rash and undutiful : Past all dishonor, Death has left on her Only the beautiful. Still, for all slips of hers,

One of Eve's family— Wipe these poor hips of hers, Oozing so clammily. Loop up her tresses,

Escaped from the comb, Her fair anburn treases : Whilst wonderment guesses Where was her home ! Who was her father?

Who was her mother Had she a sister? Or was there a dearer one Still, and a nearer one Yet, than all other?

Alas! for the rarity Of Christian charity Under the sun! Oh! it was pitiful! Near a whole city full, Home she had none.

Sisterly, brotherly, Fatherly, motherly Feelings had changed: Love, by harsh evidence, Thrown from its eminence; Even God's providence Seeming estranged.

Where the lamps quiver So far in the river. With many a light From window and easement, From garret to basement, She stood, with amazement, Mouseless by night.

The blook wind of March Made her tremble and shiver ; But not the dark arch, Or the black flowing siver : Mad from life's history, Glad to death's mystery, Swift to be harl'd-Any where, any where

In she plunged boldly, No matter how coldly. The rough river san,-Over the brink of it. Picture it-think of it, Dissolute man ! Lave in it, drink of it, Then, if you can !

Young, and so fair.

Ere har limbe frigidly Stiffen too rigidly, Decently-kindly, Smoothe and compose them; And her eyes, close them, Staring so blindly !

Dreadfully staring Thro' muddy impurity, As when with the daring, Last look of despairing, Fix'd on futurity

Perishing gloomily, Spurr'd by contumely, Cold inhumanity, Burning insanity, Cross her hands humbly, As if praying dumbly, Over her breast!

Her evil behaviour, And leaving, with meckness, Her sine to her Saviour!

## From an English paper. THE PEOPLE'S ANTHEM.

Lord, from thy blessed throne, Borrow look down upon! God save the Poor Teach them true liberty; Make them from tyrants free ; Let their homes happy be ! God save the Poor!

The arms of wicked men Do Thou with might restrain God save the Poor ! Raise thou their lowliness ; Succor thou their distress. Thou whom the meanest bless ! God save the Poor

Give them stauch honesty; Let their pride manly be; God save the Poor! Help them to hold the right; Give them both truth and might, Lord of all Life and Light! God save the Poor!

## TRY!

Little folks may have troubles, and great they may

To those who will only recount them ; But the greatest may vanish away like a dream, If only you try to surmount them.

Put forth your whole mind, and you'll quickly p

ceive, While youth yet exults in its prime,

That what you call wonders, e'en you may achieve By trying one thing at a time.

REFORMATORY.

Prison Discipline.

FRIEND GARRISON : I have just read with great interest an article in the New-York Tribune, giving an account of the celebra-tion of the 4th of July by the female inmates of the prison at Sing Sing. The reenghition by prison-keepers of humanity, good qualities, kind affections, susceptibilities of improvement among their prisoners shows that we are advancing towards a better understanding of the course that reason and religion alike dictate for the recovery of vicious persons to virtue If the powers that be are willing to use a portion of their authority for wise and good purposes, in God-name let us encourage a disposition as hopeful by cutting out work sufficient to employ them. We fanatical non-resistants think it better to reform viciou people than punish them. Our governors are sai d with punishing; but if we can persuade them is need with points in growth of the punishing to combine some attempt at reformation with the punishment, so as to let the two principles work side by side, they may perhaps see by the results of the experiment, that the construction and use of the machinery of punishment is a gross blunder in economy as well as in morals, and that it is cheaper, as well as better in every other way, to expend a given sum in providing inducements for bad men to become good, than in the means of punishment while they remain

To contribute my mite towards this good object, I send you the following petition for publication. It is longer than a petition should be, but I deemed it necessary to give some of the reasons for adopting a plan so novel, and I could not well compress them in less space. Those who approve the plan are requested to copy the petition (or cut it from the paper) and cir-culate it for signatures, and send such names as they may obtain in Massachusetts to the Anti-Slavery Of-fice, No. 25, Cornhill, Boston, at or before the commencement of the next legislative session. C. K. W.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Masse

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, per ceiving and lamenting the failure of our present sysdone for the prevention of crime and the general welfare of the community, do respectfully ask your attention to the following preamble and petition:

Whereas, the punishment of crime has, by the exproved insufficient to deter men from its commission; and whereas, the prezention of crime is an object most those committed to them; and whereas, the condition of convicts discharged from these institutions is beset with temptations and inducements to return to their vicious habits, and mournfully destitute of counterbalancing encouragements to commence a better course its resources in changing bad men to good, than it merely punishing them while they remain bad; and since humanity and religion unite with the interests of political and social life to demand some attempt to amend society by reforming the most ignorant and

Therefore, we, the undersigned, do petition you State an institution, suited to enable and encourage those who are discharged from our prisons, penitentiaries and houses of correction, to abandon their vicious courses, and commence forthwith the formation of a new character and the use of honest labor for

These unfortunate men and women are usually des titute of any honest occupation. It is the interest of the State to supply them with employment. They are invited with open arms by their former

vicious companions, and urged with hearty sympathy and apparent kindness, to return to their former co rupt courses. It is the interest of the State to invite them as cordially, and with equal manifestations of sympathy and kindness, and not only invite, but ena-

So great is the repugnance manifested by respects ble people to admit to their society or engage in their service the convicts discharged from our prisons, that cious life, or to commence their honest course by a deliberate deception relative to their past history and occupation. It is the interest of the State to release them from this false and most dangerous position, by them from this false and most dangerous position, by providing them with means, both for present honest pect to be branded with opprobrium, and accused of subsistence and for the formation of a new character.

Your petitioners believe that a large proportion of the convicts who now go out from our prisons to resume their vicious lives, and ultimately to return for a severer punishment, might be really reformed, saved, and made valuable members of society, by the adop-

tion of such means as they propose. They ask, therefore, that as the first experiment in an enterprise which they think so hopeful, you would forthwith establish an institution, and cause to be erected buildings, sufficient for the reception of sixty men and forty women, supplied with teachers and all needful facilities for instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, and the ordinary household occupations, and with the necessary arrangements for food, clothing and shelter.

They ask that every convict discharged from our State prison, or from any of our minor prisons, penitentiaries, or houses of correction, may be earnestly and cordially invited to enter this institution, and remain in it one year, receiving food, clothing, shelter and instruction, and giving his or her faithful labor of church,) but simply advanced in the abstract; and ten hours per day to such art, trade or employment as he or she may prefer, of those taught and practised in They ask, also, that a liberal provision may be made

in this establishment of such books and periodical publications as are suited to increase the knowledge, enlarge the minds, and elevate the moral and religious principles of its inmates; and that their instruction in the fundamental principles of religion and morality be further provided for by the employment of suitable teachers, male and female.

Your petitioners believe that a year's probation, spent by the recipients of this benevolence in industry and sobriety, and the certificate of the superintendent, testifying to their good conduct during that period, would readily obtain them good situations and honest employment at the close of that time; they believe that such an offer would be thankfully embraced by the majority of convicts on their release from prison; they believe that a full and fair trial of its results would show good cause for the enlargement of this, or the formation of other similar institutions, and that as those we have defined the rights of humanity, and and that as these establishments prospered, the calls for expenditure on prisons and almshouses would diminish; and they expect from such an arrangement incalculable advantages, to the malefactors, redeemed from sin and shame, to those in the community who now suffer from their misdeeds, and to the community itself, doubly blessed at a single operation, by the removal of its vicious, and the increase of its members.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Debate on Capital Punishment.

BRO. GARRISON: I send you an account of a debate on Capital Pun ishment in Fozborough, which lasted two evenings.

I could not conveniently take notes at the time, and therefore I must give you a very imperfect sketch of the arguments employed. The disputants were, the Rev. Mr. Ripley, a Baptist elergyman, for capital pun-

ishment, and bro. Mollon, Mr. Shepherd, and my-self

The resolution was, that capital punishment wa necriptural, unjust, and unnecessary.

Mr. Ripley placed great stress on the covenant giv

n to Nonh. He urged that it was a command give

the race, and that it was positive in its nature. In reply, it was shown that it was not a command but a prophecy. To prove this, the translation was dox critic, had rendered the passage, 'Whose sheddeth man's blood, by man will his blood be shed; and that even Calvin favored this construction

In meeting any moral subject, I observed, that was not now what was said to Noah or Moses; but does Christ say ! and that in interpreting his precepts, we should be governed by his example. I then went to Matt, v. 38, 39: 'Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. But I say unto you, that ye resist not evil; but whoseever shal smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the

In reply to this, Mr Ripley said, that to take the language literally, it would go against all punishment and all human governments, and he made an effort to connect the subject of capital punishment with that of on-resistance.

Mr. Shepherd here met him admirably by admitting

his ground for argument's sake, and then showed that eccording to his reasoning, if Christ did not teach capital punishment, then he taught no punishment

I observed in reply to Mr. Ripley, that there we one safe rule by which to interpret the sayings of Christ. We need go to no commentator, but to Jesus himself. His own life was the best illustration of his own precepts. The question then was, did he, when smitten on the one cheek, turn the other? No man ould deny that he did. Then our duty was plain, which was, to follow in his steps; and could we do this, and take the life of a fellow-being?

The reply of Mr. Ripley was, that it was easier to ask questions than to answer them. He saw a difficulty here, which he could not get over. He could get along very well with Noah and Moses, but when he came to Christ, he felt that he was in a blaze of fire And he was glad to find rest amid the types and shadows of the old dispensation. Was there ever a crue priest and tyrant that did not seek to find rest unde the old covenant? Here the advocates of war, slavery Whereas, the punishment of crime has, by the cx-perience of our own and all preceding ages, been head. In vain did I cadeavor to bring this pretended servant of God to Christ Before the whole audience I urged him to go to Calvary; but no, he would no worthy to receive the attention and employ the re- look Jesus in the face. He could think of nothin sources of a wise and good government; and where-as, this object would seem to be most thoroughly and most satisfactorily effected by the reformation of criminals ; and whereas, it must be admitted that the was not at rest; for I assured him that in the law discipline of our prisons and penitentiaries neither ef- Moses, there were thirty-three capital offences, and he fects nor is well adapted to effect the reformation of acknowledged that he was only in favor of capital punishment for murder !

Mr. Ripley accused us of denying the Old Testa-munt, and yet he himself went to the Mosaic code, and selected one crime only, and thus left thirty-two crimes of Moses for which he enacted death, as of life; and since a wise economy will rather employ crimes to be punished merely at the discretion of human tribunals!

Yours, sincerely, CHARLES SPEAR. P. S. Since I left, I have learned that Rev. Mr. Colver was sent for from Boston to sustain the sacred nstitution of the gallows. Poor thing, it needs assist nce to hold it up. And I know of no man who is more willing to uphold it than this reverend divine honorable bodies to establish from the funds of the He was, you remember, your bitterest opponent las winter, in the hall of the House of Representatives.

Amherst College Commencement.

BRO. GARRISON :

I attended, a few days since, the Commencement of Amberst Goilege. The day was fine, and the usual large assemblage filled the church, in which the exercises were held, to overflowing. The time was wholly occupied by the delivery of original articles by the students; and as those who spoke were the flower of the institution, and their productions approved by the President and Professors, a fair operations are given by the students of the constitution. ortunity was given to judge of the prevailing in sences and modes of thought. Having been pres ent in past years on similar occasions, the impres-sion left on my mind was, that in some few of the productions, there were more freedom and boldness, and a greater tendency to break away from the 'ancient yoke of long established, false conservatism, than ever before. An oration on Individuality was good. One on Moral Mobocracy, which, from its title, I supposed would be specially aimed at aunumber in their ranks, was, on the contrary, filled with just such ideas as those very men advance, and disorganizing and dangerous views; persecuted— not perhaps by the rack and scourge, but in every other manner. He then asked why Truth need use such weapons, or why she should fear when nothing true can perish? He even said that no church should true can perish? He even said that no church should condemn the innovator; for the law of our being is progress to higher truth;—and the Reverends and D. D's heard him quietly!! Another on The Conflict of Truth also showed a clear moral vision and a bold spirit. The author, comparing life to a warfare, and progress to the strife of battle, said that the true hero must be always ready for the moral fight—ever prepared to act and suffer, if need be, for the truth; and that he who has truth within is mail. the truth; and that he who has truth within, is mailed against the attacks of persecution. He advanced the great idea, which is the watchword of the true reformer, that there should be no peace with sin, but that every Christian philanthropist should combat it in all its many shapes and disguises. I know not what are the views of those young men, in regard to the reforms of the day; but the spirit of reform was in the words they spoke, and the light must have shone into their bosoms. The truths they advanced were not applied, by them, to any particular tangithe thought came into my mind, that they could hardly have reflected how far their principles, if boldly carried out, would lead, or what mighty changes they would work in the existing order of things. hings. Surely, had they foreseen that they were under

mining the foundations of every sectarian church, bringing down every one who had exalted himself as an ambassador of God, to the common level of humanity, and doing away all the varied forms of legalized oppression, in Church and State, they would not have been so bold; but yet such clear exhibitions of the common level of tions of the duty to follow truth and right, at all haz-ards, give ground for hope that a better future is to

come, when the young men of our land may not only speak, but act boldly and fearlessly.

With the exception of the few speakers I have named, the rest moved on in the old and beaten path, subject in all their mental actions to the powers that be —that is, to the narrowing and debasing sectarian influence of the prevalent theology. Not a word was heard in behalf of the three millions of our ground to the dust by the oppressor; or remin them that they, by their silence and indifference were helping to keep the weary and heavy laden is chains. No.— Slavery is too exciting a subject to be spoken at such a place! It might injure the insti-tution, and its agitation would perhaps disturb the harmony of the church! An article on Emancipu tion was excused, for which I was sorry, as it would have been a relief to have heard but one word in behalf of the oppressed among so many young men, whose warm hearts should glow with zeal for suffer-

ing humanity.

The productions, as a whole, were characterize The productions, as a whole, were characterized by a good degree of talent and mental culture, and occasionally the strugglings of some bold spirit to be free, showed themselves by a few earnest words. An oration on the character of Alexander Hamilton

object aimed at by the Constitution. Indeed, the speaker seemed to have forgotten entirely, when he spoke so warmly of the blessings that instrument had conferred upon us, that it had been 'a savor of death' to one-sixth part of our countrymen, whose only crime is that their skins are darker than their own. I felt strongly moved to ask him, before the crowded audience, to narrate some of the woes of American slavery, and charge them to Alexander Hamilton and his coadjutors in his great work; so that while we admired his virtues, we might abhor and pity the moral darkness by which he was blinded, and remember that, great as he was, he sacrificed principle to false expediency, and forgot that sin and prosperity never go hand in hand, either in national or individual affairs, for a long period of time.

There was too much of the war spirit in many of the productions,—too much exalting of the men mighty in battle, the misnamed heroes of by-gone days. From some of the students of an institution, most, if not all the professors of which, profess to be

There was too much of the war spirit in many of the productions,—too much exalting of the men mighty in battle, the misnamed heroes of by-gone days. From some of the students of an institution, most, if not all the professors of which, profess to be ministers of the gospel of Jesus Christ, surely one might hope to hear an appeal to the hearts of an audience for the cause of Peace, an exhibition of the horrid evils of war, and an eloquent and stirring ap-plication of the precepts of Jesus, such as would plication of the precepts of Jesus, such as would have found a response in many hearts! No subject could be found, on which all that is philanthropic and good in the heart, or all that is moving in elequence, would be more called forth; but not a voice was raised in warning or rebuke against the spirit which overcomes evil by still greater evil, instead of good. And why was it so? Why are such subjects so much avoided? It is, it must be, because an influence is at work which stifles the voice of those who would speak for the down-trodden, and even checks the earnest tones that would whisper the checks the earnest tones that would whisper the coming of 'peace on earth, and good will to men.' The faculty of Amberst College, and the body of the clergy with whom they are connected and sympathiz, might not perhaps openly advocate slavery and war, (although they come very little short of even that,) or oppose the spread of Christ's kingdom in the hearts of men, so that each should love, care for, and protect the other; yet their religion is a pro-slavery, war-making, man-killing religion, and opposes the earnest efforts of those who would seek to spread the practice of that pure and undefiled Christianity, which shall leave every man accountable to no creed which shall leave every man accountable to no cree of man's invention, but to God alone, torturing

The pages of the hallowed Bible sustain the ancient yoke of superstition and big thampton Association, August 16, 1844.

From the Boston Christian Freeman.

Visit to the Lunatic Asylum.

Hudson, N. V.—On learning that there was an Asylum for the insane, I called to make some inquiries about their condition. There are about thirty patients here, some very insane. I saw one who called himself King Darius, and another who was called himself King Darius, and another who was been so for industrial to the provention and cure of Diseases, and the prevention and cure of Diseases, with a full account of the Processes of the Water Cure; illustrated with several Cases: by Mrs. L. M.

Shew.

Also,

Hand-Book of Hydropathy, by Joel Shew, M. D.

Social Pioneer, and Herald of Progress; being a Report of the Proceedings of the New-England Social Report of the Proceedings of the New-England Social Pr. Alcott's late works on the use of Tobacco, and Tea, and Coffee.

The Physiological and Phrenological works of Fowler, Graham and others.

A Lecture on the Human Soul, with its relations to a future state, a pamph dations to a future state, a pamph originated from the circumstance of having his wife and two daughters insane: his wife has been so for about twenty-five years. On inquiring into his mode of conducting his institution, he said he never allowed any chain to be in his house even for a night He said the first thing he did was to create confidence in the mind of the insane. He gave an instance of a man who was brought there by two men, in chains. He was a stout, athletic man. He immediately proceeded to give him liberty. The men who brought him were astonished. The poor insane creature leaped for joy, and never offered the least violence to any one.

east violence to any one.

He gave a very striking illustration of the advantage of placing confidence in the insane. He had one who was brought there, and he provided a room for him elegantly furnished. When the insane man for him elegantly furnished. When the insane man went into it, he was astonished at such kind treatment, and could scarcely believe his own eyes. The keeper assured him that was his room; 'but,' says he, 'when I go away, I shall take the key and lock you in.' 'Then,' said the crazy man, 'you may give me all the luxuries in the world, but if you lock that door, you spoil the whole! Take my word,' he continued, 'and give me my liberty, and I will never secape.' The keeper took his word, and the man went through the institution by his side, and never offered to harm a single immate!

This is what we want, more confidence in man—more kindness and syn pathy. We want no

-more kindness and sympathy. We want no chains but the chains of love. When will men learn this great truth? I was pleased with this institution, and I hope the State will extend to it the peronage which it deserves. Dr. White deserves great credit for his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the insane. And I rejoice that the reign of cages and chains for this unfortunate class of our

fellow beings is rapidly passing away.

I ventured to ask why the same treatment could not be applied to the morally insane, —the criminals. But Dr. White thought this would not answer. Dr. White and nearly the whole community vot to learn the great lesson taught by Christ that the criminal is sick, that he needs not boits and bars, but the law of kindness and good will.

Christ is the great Physician, and he will, blessed

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has Christ is the great Physician, and he will, blessed be God, in due time cure every moral malady, and

51 Cornhill and 24 Brattle-street, to

62 Cornhill and 24 Brattle-street

63 Cornhill and 24 Brattle-street

64 Brattle-street

65 Cornhill and 24 Brattle-street

66 Where he continues his same line of business,

66 man addition, viz:

67 CIOTHING dying world. It comforts me in every trial.

Execution of the Innocent.—During my stay in Hudson, I learned another remarkable case of the style. He has also taken considerable pains to select hanging of the innocent. About twenty-seven years ago there were living in one family a physician and the most fashionable. A FIRST RATE CUTTER, who will give his attention to cutting only. He has selected an assortant of the most fashionable CLOTES. the women becar of a colored child. Not long after its birth, the child was poisoned. The mother accused the other wo-man of murder, and the result was her conviction and execution. Not long after, the mother was brought to her dying bed, and confessed her guilt; thus adding another to the long, dark catalogue of the execution of the innocent.

C. S.

From the Nantucket Inquirer. A Horrible Spectacle

Much has been written against Capital Punishment, and various means have been resorted to, for the purpose of exciting in the minds of the people an abhorrence of the practice of depriving human beings of life, because they have committed a crital crime. We are in favor of punishing all vice tors of law, to such an extent as will meet the ends of justice; but we are opposed to legally murdering a man because he has illegally murdered a fellow-creature. To deprive a man of life, savors more of creature. To deprive a man of life, savors more of vengeance than of justice. The object of human laws should be to give the wicked an opportunity to reform, to protect the weak against the aggressions of the strong, to ensure to all, no matter what may be their station or pursuit, their just rights and privileges. Strict justice should be meted out to all, but never, no, never should vengeance be permitted to usurp its place. How Christians can advocate Capital Punishment is exceeding strange, for it strikes us as being in open contradiction of the it strikes us as being in open contract religion which is based on mercy, an mercy, and has for its object the saving of men's souls. nd and support a law, which authorizes man to imbrue his hands in the blood of a brother, and deprives the guilty one of opportunity for reflection and repentance? It is absurd, it is rank folly, to suppose that a man who knows that he is to die on a doors West of 'Concert Hall.'

R. PRESCOTT would inform his friends as doors West of 'Concert Hall.'

doors West of 'Concert Hall.'

But we did not intend to write a lengthy article against Capital Punishment, but rather to call the attention of its advocates to the following article from Galignani's Messenger, wherein some of its beauties are shadowed forth with a vividness peculiarly startling. Here it is:

Horrible Scene at an Execution.—On the 8th instant, Fierre Lescure, who was accused of the murioer of his father, but not brought to trial for want of sufficient evidence, and who has since been condemned to death for making war with his real tested inserting Teeth, warranted to give complete satisfaction. Orders from the country

stant, Fierre Lescure, who was accused of the mur-der of his father, but not brought to trial for want of sufficient evidence, and who has since been con-demned to death for making way with his uncle, was executed at Riom (Puy de Dome.) The circumstances attending the execution were most hor-rifying. Being a man of Hercelean strength, he was bound with an unusual weight of chains. It required at least an hour for the smiths to u them. Lescure was much weakened by his confinement, and assistance was offered him in walking to the scaffold, but he declined it, and went forward, and even ascended the ladder with a firm step.

Fearing resistance, the executioners of St. Flour and Moulins were called in to aid the executioner at Riom. When Lescure appeared on the platform

and arounds were called in to aid the executioner at Riom. When Lescure appeared on the platform, his tall and athletic person towered above them, and the priest who attended him. Unfortunately, he was not bound with sufficient force to the swing-board, which also was too short for his length, so that his

embraced and did all in his power to console and calm the mutilated man.

The three executioners were for a time completely paralysed; but at last one of them mustered resolution enough to fix the devoted head in a proper position, and the axe, already streaming with board, fell a third time, and completed its task. The three executioners, it is said, are to be dismissed from their office.

AN EPIGRAM. A letter from a friend in England enclosed to us the following neat epigram on thanks-giving after a victory, which was published long since in an old English paper. When there was no Peace Society in Manchester, (Eng.) thanksgiving was offered in the Collegiate Church on the occasion of the dearly-bought victory over the 'American Rebels,' as they were then called, at the battle of Bunker Hill, fought June 17, 1775. This circum-stance gave rise to the following lines, which were found posted upon the Old Church doors on that oc-

Ye hypocrites! are these your pranks, To murther men, and then give thanks!
For shame! give o'er; proceed no further;
For God requires no thanks for murther.

The Council of New York,' says an ex change, 'appropriated \$2000 for refreshments for the military, on the 4th of July.' It labels this state nent-'LIBERAL!'

ment—'LIBERAL!'
Liberal! yes, a community which riots on the life-Slood of hard-working men, can afford to be liberal, and appropriate two thousand doubles. For refreshments for 'the military' on a public gala day! How many worthy hearts were suffering at the very moment of that expenditure, for a thousandth part of that sum! and how many a muscular arm must ache to restore it to the treasury! Working-men, think of it!—Laborer.

The Physiological and Phrenological works of Fow-ler, Graham and others.

A Lecture on the Human Soul, with its relations to the exterior world, through the medium of material organs, and also its relations to a future state, a pamph-let of 48 pages, and an excellent work: by Lewis S.

Hough.
Reformers Fellow-Laborers of Christ: a Sermon by Wm. Henry Knapp. BELA MARSH, No. 25, Cornhill.

For sale by

'GET OFF THE TRACK!' SONG for Emancipation. Sung by the Hutch-insons—set to music for the piano forte. Just blished. For sale by BELA MARSH,

J. P. BISHOP, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, No 10, Count-street, Bostos, [South side of the street, five doors from Washington

Practices in LAW and EQUITY in all the Courts of e Commonweal:h, in this and the adjoin ing counties Also attends to every de-scription of office business

DR. CH. FREDERICK GEIST.

JOHN-STREET, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, NESMITH'S BUILDING.

To Abolitionists AND FRIENDS IN GENERAL

CLOTHING.

tention to cutting only. He has selected an assortment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, viz: Broad-cloths. Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, as well as VESTINGS of the latest style, all of which he wil

VESTINGS of the latest style, all of which he wil make up in the most fashionable style, and on reason able terms, and will take GENTLEMEN'S OFF-CAST GARMENTS in pay, or part pay.

Please give him a call, if you wish to be used well and get the worth of your money.

J. P. COBURN would furthermore inform the public, that he has made extensive arrangements, and is prepared to execute any amount of Clothing in the above line.

March 22.

Look Here! Read This!! JOHN P. COBURN. DEALER IN CLOTHES HAS removed from No. 8 to No. 24 Brattle-street and No. 51 Cornhill, and has on hand, for sale, a large assortment of new and second-hand

Visits of every description, cleap for each.

The highest price paid for gentlemen's off-cast
Garments. Also, clothing cleaned and repaired in the
neatest and most thorough manner, at short notice
Garments exchanged on the most reasonable terms.

DR. B. T. PRESCOTT. GRANITE BUILDING, No. 14 HOWARD ST.

complete satisfaction. Orders from the promptly answered. 6m A

## BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform such colore The subscriber begs leave to inform such colored seamen as may visit Boston, that he has opened an excellent Boarding House for their accommodation, on temperance principles, at No. 5, Sun Court Street, (first house below the Bethel Church,) and will be happy to receive their pateonage. No pains will be spared on his part to make their situation pleasant and satisfactory. The rules of the house will be in accord to the part of the par ance with good order and the principles of morality CHARLES A. BATTISTE,

No. 5, Sun Court Street, Boston

KEEP COOL!



WHOLESALE ROOMS OF OAK HALL

LIST THIN CLOTHING REMAINING UNSOLD. MUST BE CLOSED

TO ACCOMPLISH THE, . EVERY GARMENT WILL BE OFFERD AT MY LOWEST WHOLESALE PER AT RETAIL!

PREVIOUS TO SEPTEMBER In.

CONSISTING OF EVERY VARIETY, CO. AND FASHION THAT IS IN VOGEL THIN FASHIONABLE SUMMER GARMENTS!

From 10th Aug. to 1st Sept, MY REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL Auction Sale of Thin Clothing.

The following is a List remaining on band, the remarkable Low Prices they will be close at PRIVATE SALE, giving every one an opp nity of supplying themselves with a THIN, COC COMFORTABLE GARMENT, DURING THE HOT DOG DAYS!

> THIN COATS. DRESS, D'ORSAY, &c. &c.

750 real Scotch Gingham Coats-a tasty garm the low price of
325 real Scotch Gingham Coats, setin fgure, purple, blues and mourning patterns-a reteel, pretty garment, for street or office coat 500 American gingham Coats, various patterns, a variety of patterns, warranted fast, or mor funded-look and went as well as Scotch

ham, at the very low price of 75 cts. to or about that number dark brown linen Coals. 200 checked and plaids, all pure linen-a very article for a " Hot Day," at the very low gr

1 75. This garment is retailed by some for 3 they will be closed at 600 Webster check coats, neatly made, and aid to wear nine months in the year, as a store, or street coat, at the low price of 70 cts. to 250 dark checks and plaids—D'Orsay cut-

cheap,
175 large blue4blaids and checks-do. do. 250 assorted lot, various cut D'Orsay-dress and b

ness, very cheap, 200 Railroad Fancies-cannot be found at my place in Boston, at the low price of 1 5 11 450 very heavy-adapted to the wear of the lat class-very comfortable garment the year

SACKS.

Of this article I have a complete assortment, a at prices which will insure the sale of the lot

850 real Scotch gingham Sacks-a very cool, and table garment, combining tasts, sass and gentle -every person should have one of theseprice-100 American ginghams-n Sack for 1 00, a poli

garment at that, 50 pure white linen-is all I have-very chap-

66 dark brown do. do. do. 1 25 017 15 light do. do. do. do. 204 checked linen-very neat checks and phili-1 75 m 2 8 warranted all linen, 50 cotton and linen, very neat,

276 Webster checks-bound and corded, a dieled 1 00 to 1 5 nest affair, 100 to 500 checked and plaid, assorted-very nest paint 75 custs to 1 3 lot varying in price from 275 diamond figures-very cheep, 200 Railroad Fancies-new pattern-genteel, 1

300 royal purple, blue, black and white-low 480 of various patterns, at customers' own pin say 75 to 87 1-2 cents-a good article for the most

THIN FROCK COATS Of linen, cotton, gingham, &c. for 1 00 ull

BALOUSES. 50 on hand-will be closed at

VESTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 2500 in all-of every description of goods, some rich patterns-will be closed at the low print

Boys' Sacks and Coats. 125 satin faced Scotch gingham Sucks and Conpurple, blue, black and white-very prelly for church garments, 150 blue Scotch ginghams, 175 plaid and checked-assorted-nest cost &

boy, 75 to 51 75 to 52 75 to 52 75 to 52 75 to 52 75 10 5 Dress Couts, &c .- adapted for hoys' west fest

IJ' All the above Boys' Coats are about cet is the price usually maked.

BOYS' VESTS. 250 on hand, from THIN JACKETS,

300 white linen, from 62 1.2 cts. 20 1 6 100 dark brown linen, from 62 1-2 cts. to 1 150 light brown linen, 150 assorted linen, boys', chesp,

a THIN GARMENT for \$1 to 1 25, can ment decidedly preferable to that thick seeds these dog days. Courage Trapers will find hundred dollars invested in this stock well us good profit. Southerners spending summer ments in this quarter will find a saving of 50 per crisiting and purchasing at the celebrated. 'OAK HALL'

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

OAK HALL BUILDING, 32, 34, 36 and 38, Ann-si.